

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

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## FOR THE DEFENCE

### Opening Arguments Made Friday.

### The Greenleaf Murder Trial Nearing Its End.

### Prisoner Will Go On The Stand Today To Testify.

Laconia, Feb. 7.—The state closed its direct evidence and the defense outlined its case in the Folsom murder trial today. For George H. Greenleaf, it is expected the defense will be an endeavor to prove an alibi covering the hours of that afternoon on which the state claims he was absent from the Portsmouth county almshouse, and during which time Miss Nancy J. Folsom was murdered on the road to Penacook. When the state closed Attorney Martine, Greenleaf's counsel, moved that the prisoner be discharged on the ground that the state had not connected him with the murder. This motion was overruled and Attorney Planders began his opening argument. Several witnesses were called, among them being Prof. Edward R. Angell of Derry, a chemist whose testimony was in substance that the blood stains found were apparently not of human blood. Greenleaf is expected to take the stand in his own behalf tomorrow.

### CAUSED TWO PERSONS' DEATH.

### Fire in The Big Car Works of The Rock Island Railroad.

Horton, Kan., Feb. 7.—Fire in the big car works of the Rock Island railroad this afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of one-quarter of a million dollars of property. The dead are P. A. McKeown, president of the board of education, and C. H. Davis, the oldest employee of the car works.

### FARM HOUSE BURNED.

### Four Children Lose Their Lives in The Flames.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 7.—At three o'clock this morning the farm house of William P. Robertson, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river was entirely burned and four children, the oldest thirteen and the youngest four, were cremated. The fire is thought to have started from sparks from an open hearth.

### VICE ADMIRAL MONTJOJO DEAD.

Madrid, Spain, Feb. 7.—The death is announced of Vice Admiral Jose Montjojo.

(Admiral Montjojo was in command of the Spanish fleet that was destroyed by Admiral Dewey in Manila bay at the beginning of the Spanish-American war.)

### THE PRESIDENT'S DELEGATES.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Assistant Secretary C. State Hill, Adjutant General Corbin and Rear Admiral Evans have been officially designated as "the president's delegates for the reception and entertainment of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia," and this title is the final one used by them in all their correspondence.

### WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A five-story warehouse at 148 Michigan avenue was burned today, entailing a loss aggregating \$60,000.

### ANOTHER LABOR TROUBLE SETTLED.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7.—Miners and operators agree. Last year's scale reaffirmed without change.

### TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Groves' signature on every box. Price 25 cents.

## YORK EXCITED.

### Prominent Summer Resident Said To Be A Kleptomaniac.

The York Beach correspondent of the Manchester Mirror sent the following despatch to the paper on Friday:

The town of York is still stirred up over an exciting incident which had to do with one of its summer residents, a lady of considerable prominence in society circles at the beach.

On a late trolley Wednesday evening, the 5th met., arrived the lady before referred to and accompanied by her husband and another male friend. Her trunk also came by the street-railway express. Soon after the arrival of the party at York a telegram was received in Kittery, asking the recipients to be on the lookout for a lady suspected of shoplifting or kleptomaniac.

All night long a close watch was kept up by Special Officer J. G. Irish of the night watch at the power house of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York street railway, and word was forwarded to Sheriff Foss of York county, who came down from his home at Sanbor with all possible haste, arriving early Thursday morning.

Meanwhile news of his coming had preceded him and the lady, terrified by the seeming humbug of discovery, had made a hasty and fearful confession to her husband that in her trunk was a valuable shawl and other costly dress materials, the results of several fits of not inconsiderable kleptomaniac. He decided it would be best to get the trunk out of their possession as soon as possible and hastily secured a team and was driving out of the yard when stopped by Sheriff Foss with a request for the return of the pilfered articles and their shipment to the owners in Boston.

This was complied with and a settlement finally effected, but it is safe to assume that this winter trip to York Beach will not be soon forgotten by any one of the participants.

### CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT

Joseph Cunningham, formerly of Portsmouth, answers To charge in New York.

The New York Journal of Wednesday, the 5th inst., contained the following relative to a widely known Portsmouth horn man:

Joseph B. Cunningham, a traveling salesman for an engineering company at No. 135 Broadway, was forced to answer a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, Mrs. Isabel Cunningham, of No. 66 Clinton place, in the Myrtle avenue police court, Brooklyn, Thursday.

Cunningham was at one time a hotel keeper in Boston, and was active prominent in politics there.

His wife stated in court that they have been married for eight years, but that she and Cunningham had not lived together for three years.

Mrs. Cunningham declared that her husband spent a good deal of time and money on a young woman from Boston whose name she did not give.

The case was adjourned until Feb. 13, Mr. Cunningham agreeing to pay his wife six dollars weekly until the matter was disposed of.

The marriage of the couple took place in Boston on December 14, 1893, by Rev. Dr. Donald, rector of Trinity church, the bride being Mrs. Isabel Seymour Hemenway of Boston.

### ANOTHER FAMINE THREATENED.

London, Feb. 7.—From Calcutta the correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a despatch, says that there is little doubt but that India is threatened with another famine. Much depends on the rainfall during the coming fortnight, as a large portion of the spring crop is still capable of salvation.

### WATER NOTICE.

All persons who are delinquent in the payment of water rates to January 1, 1902, are hereby notified that on and after February 20, 1902, the water will be shut off from all premises on which the rates are unpaid at that time. This order will be enforced irrespective of persons, and without further notice in writing.

F. J. PHILLIPS,  
Supt. Water Works.

## HIS SON IS ILL

### The President's Boy Sick With Pneumonia.

### Is Attending School At Groton, Mass.

### Mrs. Roosevelt Has Left Washington For That Place.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the president, left Washington at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for Groton, Mass., where their son, Theodore, Jr., who is attending school at that place is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia. She is traveling in a drawing room car on the regular line of the Pennsylvania road which goes through to Boston without change, arriving there tomorrow morning at seven o'clock. She will reach Groton at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. The illness of her son may make a change in the plans which have been made for the president's visit to the Charleston exposition.

### No News Permitted To Come From The School.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 7.—The rules of the Groton school are very strict, and no news that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the president, was ill was permitted to come from that institution directly. When, on the strength of a despatch from Washington that Mrs. Roosevelt had been summoned to Groton because her son was ill with pneumonia, an attempt was made to ascertain the condition of the lad, information was refused.

This afternoon an attempt was made to induce President Rev. S. Dunnett Peabody to talk about the case, but he refused as was pointed out, it had been previously decided by the rules of the school in refusing to give out news, he was acting according to the express wishes of President Roosevelt. The president, he said, has two reasons for not wishing me to discuss the case. First, because he considers that his son is of no more consequence than the sons of scores of other families represented at the school; and second, because the reports, through the intention of those handling them, might contain disturbing inaccuracies. The wisdom of this is shown from the fact that this afternoon I have been advised of a rumor from several sources that the boy is dead or dying. The condition of the lad was reported at nine o'clock tonight as being "as comfortable as could be expected." It is understood, however, that the patient showed some improvement during the afternoon and early evening. A majority of the one hundred and sixty scholars departed for their homes during the afternoon and the rest will leave in the morning.

### ADDING EXPENSES.

### Rockingham County Officers So Report As To Present Pauper Laws.

Exeter, Feb. 7.—The annual reports of the commissioners and other Rockingham county officers are now in press. In their report the commissioners praise the management of the institutions at Brethwood. The number of inmates and prisoners there last year was larger than ever, and if it continues to increase will soon necessitate enlargement.

The present pauper laws, the commissioners state, are annually increasing the number of county poor and lessening town and city poor at added expense to the county. The net legislature will probably consider the abolishment of all settlements, which would mean throw all poor upon the county.

Including \$20,263.46 cash on hand at its opening, Treasurer Follansbee's receipts for the year were \$227,418.56, leaving cash on hand at the year's close of \$14,430.21. The county's gross debt at the close of the year was \$222,500, and the net debt \$211,069.97. The county's property was inventoried December 31 at \$273,263.89.

## THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

### Some Figures of Considerable Interest Throughout the County.

The following is gleaned from the forthcoming annual report of the commissioners and other county officers:

#### Commissioners' Report.

In their report the commissioners justly praise the management of Superintendent Norman H. Bean and the "able and conscientious officials" under his charge.

The farm buildings are in very good repair, but the expense of so keeping them is large. The number of inmates and prisoners was last year larger than ever, and it increases with necessitate enlargement or additional buildings. The lower asylum will soon need extensive repairs, or, perhaps, more advantageously, an addition might be made to the back asylum. Improvements of the year include a repair of the house stable; the provision of an operating room, at the physicians' recommendations, and an isolated building for contagious disease, at costs respectively of \$250 and \$100, the work having been mainly done by prisoners; a toilet room for officials and visitors, and the widening, deepening, and rebuilding of the dam on the lake pond.

Other county buildings are in good repair. A small sum has been expended upon the Exeter courthouse and jail.

The present pauper laws are annually increasing the county and city poor, and the next legislature will probably consider the question of abolishing all settlements, which would throw all poor upon the county. The county is now supporting in various institutions and private homes, 73 children, who cannot legally be kept at the home. There is a serious question. The commissioners have presented two bills for the next session, one to result one is setting a farm, and the other a suspended sentence one is committing his children.

The committee on expenses, led by Mrs. W. H. C. Follansbee, of Exeter, of the state board of charities and correction, for many years and her aid in turning permanent homes for several children who were supported by the county.

In conclusion they wisely urge selection to exercise the greatest care in helping the poor of their towns, each case and economy as they would exercise in their private business.

#### Expenditures.

Following is a summary of county expenditures for the past year:

County farm	\$28,053.37
Poor aid farm	\$3,139.37
Dependent soldiers	10,622.37
Registry of probate	551.87
Registry of deeds	101.85
Superior court	105.61
Sheriff, deputies and court messengers	1,048.91
Justices and officers fees	447.16
State industrial school	781.08
New Hampshire hospital	717.29
New index, probate records	230.50
Records building	989.73
Portsmouth jail	5,525.96
Portsmouth court house	955.52
Exeter jail	2,365.54
Exeter court house	739.10
Miscellaneous	1,611.96
Total	\$93,633.54

#### Superintendent's Report.

By the report of Superintendent Bean it appears that the number of inmates at the year's opening was 215, admitted during the year 290 and at the year's close 215, of whom 40 were prisoners, 66 insane, 13 boarders and 93 sane paupers. The average number for the year was 212, and the average weekly cost of maintenance was \$1.72 per capita.

The crops of the farm for 1901 were by estimate: hay, 100 tons; ensilage, 250 tons; corn fodder, 20 tons; potatoes, 1200 bushels; beets, 75 bushels; carrots, 65 bushels; onions, 167 bushels; beans, 63 bushels; cabbage, 2000 heads; sweet corn, 800 dozen; beef dressed and consumed on farm 2743 pounds; poultry, 603 pounds; mutton, 350 pounds; eggs, 1302 dozen; received or due from lambs and sheep sold, \$246; from pigs sold, \$1,047; from cream sold, \$1,552.01; skim milk used on farm, 15,990 gallons.

#### Treasurer's Report.

For the first quarter of 1901, Treasurer Follansbee's receipts, including \$20,263.46, cash on hand at the year's opening, were \$11,728.77, and his expenditures \$31,575.40. For the second quarter his receipts were \$29,315.40 and disbursements, \$28,456.73; third quarter, receipts \$27,127.35, disbursements, \$21,331.04, fourth quarter receipts, \$19,555.79, disbursements, \$138,125.18, leaving cash in treasury December 31, 1901, \$11,430.21.

The county's gross debt at the close of the year was \$222,500, items being \$80,000, four per cent. building loan, maturing June 1, 1911; \$10,000, four per cent. house loan, four per cent. due July 1, 1918; \$20,000 refunding loan four per cent. due July 1, 1903; \$12,500 debt refunding loan, four per cent. due July 1, 1905; \$35,000, refunding building debt loan, 3 1/2 per cent. due \$7000 yearly from 1906 to 1910 inclusive, and \$15,000 in the per cent. maturing bonds of 1901, due in 1921. Cash on deposit in bank makes total debt \$211,069.97.

#### Inventory.

The county's property was, thus inventoried December 31, 1901:

County farm and buildings	\$52,000.00
Personal property at farm	19,272.79
Jail and court house lot at Portsmouth	17,500.00
Portsmouth jail	41,000.00
Portsmouth court house	39,000.00
Furniture in Portsmouth court house	2,000.00
Gallery and book cases in Portsmouth court house	1,000.00
Cash at Portsmouth court house and jail	225.00
Personal property at Portsmouth jail	576.25
County records building and lot	10,000.00
Furniture in records building	715.00
Cash in records building	545.00
Cash in Exeter court house	125.00
Cash at Exeter jail	5,000.00
Total	\$273,263.89

#### Sheriff's Report.

There were committed to Portsmouth jail during the year 48 persons, 6 females and 42 males, of whom 8 were committed from the superior court, 11 from other courts, 18 in default of bonds and one was held as a witness. Of the 19 committed under sentence 10 have been discharged on expiration of sentence 3 on petition and 6 are still serving sentence. Of the 19 other committed 11 have been discharged on bail, 1 by order of court, 2 await trial and 6 were delivered in court for trial. Their cases being thus disposed of discharged on probation 8, committed to state prison 10, to state industrial school 2, orphan's home 1, Merry Farm 1, house of correction 1, Portsmouth jail 9 prisoners, 1 under sentence, 2 waiting trial and 1 waiting sentence. The largest number for the year was 32, smallest 7, average 32.

There were 35 commitments to the Exeter jail discharged as follows: Suspended sentence 1, by police court, 1, sent to reform school 1, delivered to officer 1, on recognizance 1, time expired 1, under bail 10, escaped 2, sent to county farm 2, by superior court 2, to Portsmouth jail 1, now in jail 2. The largest number of inmates during the year was 29, the smallest 1.

#### Clerk's Report.

The summarized report of Charles H. Knight, Esq., shows that for January term of court he was paid by the county treasurer a balance of \$31.31; for the April term a balance of \$58.42, and that for the October term he paid to the county treasurer a balance of \$2,077.53.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

### Creating a Retired List Favorably Reported—Admiral Melville's Praise.

Admiral Melville was heard by the House committee on commerce on the bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. The admiral said he had been in the navy for forty years, and his observations were that the officers and men of the revenue cutter service had to endure just as much hardship and risk during war times as men in the navy while their work in times of peace was more arduous and dangerous than that of the navy.

He advocated the provisions of the bill which created a retired list for officers of this service as especially meritorious.

The bill was ordered to be favorably reported to the House at the conclusion of Admiral Melville's talk. Mr. Mann of Illinois was the only member of the committee voting against it.

## TWO STALLIONS.

### Fight A Desperate Duel On Friday

### One Bleeds To Death From A Severed Jugular.

### A Terrible Battle On A Union Pacific Stock Train

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 7.—Two Percheron stallions, imported from England, fought a duel to the death on a fast stock train on the Union Pacific railroad this afternoon. One was killed, the car smashed into splinters and Edgar Boyce, owner of the animal, lost \$1,000, the value of his horse. Two keepers in charge of the animals had to climb outside to escape the hoofs and teeth of the infuriated beasts. When they succeeded in informing the trainmen of the trouble, a side track was reached, but every effort made to separate the beasts, but they failed. At last one severed the jugular vein of his rival which bled to death.

#### KITTERY POINT.

It is the duty of the parents, yet they do not seem to recognize the fact, to visit the schools several times each term to encourage the hard working teacher, as well as the pupils. Nothing is so disheartening to a teacher as not to see enough interest shown by the parents to take an occasional peep inside the schoolhouse and see the methods employed to instruct the rising generation and to go the most out of them in the few short weeks of the term. There are many times now when an instructor must do beside drill the pupils in the matter found between the covers of the instruction book and a good education is not their only requisite—they must have fun and patience.

A visit to one of the schools in the lower grade one day last week was most interesting. The whole session was pleasing, but the best feature of all was when the faithful teacher gave out the announcement that these quarters of an hour would be given them to write compositions, each to choose from the subjects displayed on the blackboard which included in part: Story of an Old Cent, Story of a Lead Pencil; Story of an Old Umbrella; and perhaps a half dozen others. This part of their work was a pleasing one to them and the sight of the children, the average age of whom was about nine years, busily at work with pencil, writing an imaginary story on one of the topics was in interesting one.

At the conclusion of the allotted time each scholar came forward in turn and read his or her composition aloud. It was surprising how finely they were worded and how smoothly the stories of the little tales ran. The way the sentences were put together and the correctness of the grammar was very noticeable. This is only one of the interesting things that are occurring from day to day.

Drawing and many other accomplishments are taken up. To those who are very busy and think they cannot spare the time to visit the schools we would advise to let something else go undone rather than neglect something which has too long been given the slight.

#### AT THE NAVY YARD.

Carpenter William H. O'Neil, U. S. N., if you please.

Two first class coppersmiths can find steady employment by registering at the navy yard.

E. J. Chaney of the general store has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to return to his duties.

#### P. H. S. CLASS OF 1903.

The junior class of the P. H. S. gave an invitation dancing party in Conservatory hall Friday evening. The party was chaperoned by Sub-Master Wesley A. O'Leary. Fine music was furnished by Miss Jessie Woods. It was a late hour when a merry party broke up.

## An Ideal Medicine.

### A New Discovery Which Cures All Forms of Catarrh.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medicine, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted. There is now, however, an excellent



and palatable remedy for catarrh in tablet form, known as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and sold by druggists, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicine for cure of catarrh and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

The old time treatment of catarrh was in the form of inhalers, washes, douches, sprays, etc. Later on internal remedies were used with greater success, but being liquid or powder form were inconvenient to use and like all medicines in liquid or powder form, lose their medicinal properties when opened or exposed to the air.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain highly concentrated antiseptics, Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membrane, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, because all authorities are now agreed that catarrh is a constitutional blood disease, and local applications can only have a transitory effect.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays is a nuisance and inconvenient and can in no wise compare favorably with the same antiseptics given in tablet form internally, where they can reach the stomach and blood and kill catarrh germs right where they are produced.

A prominent lawyer and public speaker of Pittsburg says: "I have been troubled with catarrh of the head and throat for twelve years. In this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. The continual dripping of mucus from the nose into the throat caused irritation and hoarseness, seriously interfering with my public speaking. It took me an hour or more of coughing, gagging, expectorating and sneezing every morning before I could settle down to work and this condition gradually brought on catarrh of stomach, causing loss of appetite, poor digestion and a foul breath, which annoyed me exceedingly. My physician advised me to try Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and I took them for two months and was astonished to find how quickly they cleared my head, throat and stomach and I have no hesitation in recommending them. They are not only pleasant to take, but they seem to get at the very root of the trouble, because since using them I have had no trace of catarrh."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for a full-sized package.

They can be carried in the pocket and used any time as often as desired since they contain no cocaine, mercury or any other injurious drug.

#### THE P. A. C. ENDS.

The ends who will appear in the P. A. C. minstrel show at Music hall on March 3 and 4 have been selected. They are: First extremes, Dr. E. S. Locke, Jr., and E. P. Lawrence; second extremes, J. G. Tobey and A. B. Keith. The insiders will be: Bones, Fred Jones and Augustus Dondoro and Aviah Frost; tambours, P. E. Conner, W. P. Robinson and Fred Turner. A special feature of the overture will be the double sextet of the best voices in this city.

As a preventive as well as curative medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminent—its great merit is fully established.



**Regarding the Necessity and Rightfulness of Fulfilling the Obligations of This Country Toward the Island—Protection Would Not Suffer**

**Colonist Population Expensive**  
Berlin, Feb. 8. (Herr Richter.)  
Analyzing the most recent government report concerning the colonies, Hinderburg says there are only 3782 Germans in all the colonies, including officials, missionaries, women and children. It appears from the budget of 1932 that every German colonial costs the state 2000 marks a year.

Marshall's death was caused by freezing on the sands, or that he wandered into East Harbor pond and was drowned.

**Doctors Had to Act Quickly**  
Boston, Feb. 8. Nine people were found yesterday in a leaking house on the West End, overcome by gas. A quick work on the part of the physician prevented fatalities. An explosion was averted and a bad leak for

### Asks For Power to Pass Corporation Laws—Would Purchase Lands of Friars, That They Might Be Encour- age to Seek Other Fields

Washington, Feb. 8.—The movement for strong federal restriction on polygamy by means of an amendment to the constitution has taken form today and in response to many petitions and letters urging action, the house committee on judiciary yesterday fixed Feb. 25 for a hearing on

ident of the college who is the boy's father is a pupil and stated in effect that a slight indisposition had developed into an acute and sharp attack of pneumonia and that he was seriously ill.

bill requiring the payment of customs duties in gold on imports of grain, oils, petroleum and its products and other specified materials.

Tom Jenkins, champion wrestler America, failed to throw George Lingame, champion wrestler of Maryland, in a 15-minute match at

precedent set by the Foraker Por-  
tuguese act as afterward interpreted  
and modified by the decisions of the  
supreme court. Its purpose is to raise  
revenue for the use of the government  
by the islands and still to maintain the

**Doesn't Annoy Them.**  
It does not seem to fickle the bama Republicans hilariously to Booker Washington acting as referee in their efforts to get out of the

Famine conditions exist in the market for pig iron. Considering the fact that production during 1901 was far beyond all previous records, the present shortage gives undoubted evidence

**Cuban Railroads.**  
Cuban railroads are compelled  
their charters to carry mails free.

Derry.—Leonard H. Pillsbury  
Annie A. Sargent, land and building  
\$2,000; Frederic A. Harmon, M  
ford, Mass., to Joseph Emrich, E  
ton, three tracts land to Stephen J  
ings. Boston came morning.

**A Good Guess.**  
Fond Mother—He is a bright  
and knows whole chapters of the  
by heart.  
"Parson—Who was "Doubting"  
as?"  
Robbie—I. I. I. I reckon.—Ph  
able North American



# IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## The Extraordinary Results of "Expansion."

### COST OF A PIOTUNISH TRADE.

**Our Nearly Four Years' Experience With "Crown Colonies"—We Have Given the Lives of 3,500 Soldiers and \$450,000,000 in Money For What?—And the End Is Not Yet.**

The house of representatives has just passed a Philippine tariff bill. It subjects all imports from the islands to the Dingley duties, just as if they were foreign territory. It provides, however, for the transfer of all customs receipts on imports from the islands to the treasury of the government we have set up over them.

Exactly what is that government? asks the New York World.

Nearly three years and eight months have passed since Dewey's victory in Manila bay, and a little over three years since, by the treaty of Paris, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States for \$20,000,000, with a flourishing and largely successful rebellion thrown in. Over a year ago the government at Washington declared that "formal and open resistance to American authority has practically terminated," and though Aguinaldo has been a prisoner since March 28, 1901, secretly a day passes without news of a fight with the "insurgents."

The second Philippine commission of five members, with Judge Taft as its president, was appointed on March 16, 1903, to institute civil government, and on Sept. 1, 1903, it did so. All its authority was conferred upon it by orders of President McKinley, acting under his "war powers" as commander in chief of the army and navy.

By an order of the president on June 21, 1901, Judge Taft was appointed "civil governor of the Philippine Islands." The military government was by the same order relieved of all "authority in civil affairs," with an important qualification as follows:

"But his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist."

Governor Taft was inaugurated as civil governor at Manila on July 4 last. Three native Filipinos were on the same day added to the commission by presidential appointment.

On Oct. 23 last, by order of President Roosevelt, the office of "vice governor of the Philippine Islands" was created, and Luke E. Wright was appointed to fill it. He is now exercising the vice-regal powers. Governor Taft having been compelled by ill health to sail for home.

The "civil government" thus created and maintained wholly by the president's military power has acted, to use Secretary Root's phrase, "as the local legislature of the Philippine Islands." It has, he tells us, enacted 263 statutes (up to Oct. 15 last), "subject to the approval of the secretary of war."

These statutes have included acts organizing municipal and provincial governments, creating courts of law, or organizing a native police force, regulating the civil service, creating a public school system in which the English language is to be made "the basis of all instruction," improving the harbor of Manila at a cost of \$3,000,000, constructing highways and bridges at a cost of \$2,000,000 and levying tariff duties on imports from the United States of from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

For nine or ten millions of Filipinos there and all other laws are being made by a "civil" government created by the president under his "war powers." In all essential features, therefore, the Philippines are being governed as Great Britain governs what she calls her "crown colonies." Those colonies are ruled by governors appointed in London, with such minority representation of natives as they may deem expedient.

Our army in the Philippines numbers at present about 43,000 men. The cost of maintaining it for the past year was \$85,000,000. The total value of the trade of the islands with all countries is under \$54,000,000 a year. Our share of that total trade, exports and imports included, is about \$5,500,000. Our imports from the islands show a decrease of nearly one-third compared with 1900, and our exports are not increasing in so great a proportion as those of Great Britain, Germany and France.

Conquest has not compelled commerce therefore in this instance. If, however, which still has absolute jurisdiction of the whole question, is to justify our permanent government of these islands and their 10,000,000 people as "crown colonies," by "civil government" propped on 43,000 bayonets, it must find some other justification than that of trade profit.

"There are still troubles ahead in the islands," says President Roosevelt in his message. Major General Chaffee thinks so too. In his annual report, just sent to congress, he strenuously argues that there be no withdrawal of troops until Jan. 1, 1905. He dwells on the difficulties of the territory still in revolt and on the treachery of the rebels, as shown in the Samar Island massacre in September last.

Secretary Root reports over 1,000 conflicts between our troops and the insurgents for the year ending July 1 last, in which 3,524 natives were killed, 1,192 wounded and 572 captured. Our losses, he says, in the same year were 245 killed, 40 wounded and 118 captured. Our total losses since we began the conquest of the islands have been 115 officers and 3,375 men killed,

# 2,938 OFFICERS AND MEN—AND A GRAND TOTAL OF 6,221 CASUALTIES, NOT COUNTING OUR LOSSES BY DISEASE.

Approximately \$450,000,000 of American money will have been spent by the close of the next fiscal year in the conquest of the Philippines. And an army of 43,000 men is still indispensable to hold down our incomplete conquest.

Besides the losses of life and treasure in this wide stretch of power, undreamed of by the framers of our government, we are sacrificing much more. The amendment in the Philippines of that ancient principle of American liberty—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—is still the largest item in the bill of costs for our colonial adventure in Asia.

## WOOL AND THE TARIFFS.

**With Respect to Woollens We Foot the List of Civilized Nations.**

In an article on "The Rate's Progress in Tariff Legislation" in January Forum Jacob Schoenhof says:

"That the people do not resent these impositions for the benefit of a favored few is due to the fact that the duties are endeavored to maintain the prices established under the Wilson tariff. The immense importations of wool and of woollen fabrics which anticipated the passage of the Dingley tariff in 1897 made it possible at first to respond to the public refusal to pay the prices resulting from the new act. In response to this public refusal the tummy and cotton substitutes have become such active factors in the market that they have eroded out all wool goods, so much so that but few of these appear now in the people's clothing. Issenhar is not an expert judge of costs, or at least he cannot help himself. He has to say what his purse can afford. That has led him to buy at the knees and elbows, wear white at the seams and edges and require renewal twice as fast as wool, soiled all wool clothes, the wear of his wealthier brethren, cannot be helped by him and is certainly too trifling an incident to concern the lawmaker.

The effect on the wool raisers has been as disenchanting as on the manufacturers of all wool goods. They are far from reaping the full harvest for which they made such ample preparations. With respect to woollens we are now the worst provided people among civilized nations. The consumption of wool per capita, exclusive of carpet wools, averaged 7.55 pounds from 1884 to 1886 and only 6.35 pounds under the higher rates of the McKinley tariff. Under the Wilson tariff the ratio was 5.2 pounds, while the average from 1887 to 1900 sank to 3.9 pounds. In the year 1900 the consumption was 4.8 pounds only. It was shown at the same time and on the same basis of computation that Germany's consumption, which in 1885 was 5.36 pounds only per capita, had arisen by 1898 to 6.75 pounds.

The year 1901 shows a further decline. While our wool production has been but slightly increased, importations of clothing and combing wool have fallen off, and so has the importation of manufactured wool. The rate of present consumption is but 4.5 pounds. To this allowance every inhabitant of the United States has been reduced under the Dingley tariff, while under the Wilson free wool tariff it was 8.2 pounds, which may be regarded as the normal rate of consumption when wool is free from taxation. In this light a tax on wool can safely be called a tax on health.

It is unnecessary to say much about the excessive rates on other merchandise. When the labor cost of turning raw materials into articles of use has become so cheapened by the employment of well fed and well conditioned working people and the introduction of labor saving machinery that the manufacturing nations of the old world begin to organize in self defense against our cheap products, words fail to express adequately the wantonness of the excessive burdens which are maintained under the hypocritical cry of protection for labor.

## The Waiting Time.

This is indeed a "waiting time." That with various projects to tax Filipinos and dominate Filipinos "without their consent," what with the jealousies and disagreements which mark our "divided rule," and what with the growing weariness which our public is certain to experience over the workings of the new-fangled and easily fad, "American colonialism," the present outlook is not full of encouragement for Republicans. "Eight years of Roosevelt at the White House" may perhaps prove no more potent and persuasive a campaign cry than one calling for "four years of Hanna supremacy" when the national campaign of 1904 is fairly under way.—Boston Globe.

## Our Philippine Imports.

It is an open secret at Washington that the civil government experiments in the Philippines are so discouraging that there is serious talk of a speedy reversion to military rule. Yet in Secretary Root's supplementary report on the Philippines we find a series of views of affairs there that are always bright, often rosy and, in the essentials positively dazzling. Meanwhile the expense continues, and the public interest declines even from its low ebb of the past year, and all that we get from there that anybody knows about or cares about is death lists and sick lists, invalided soldiers and civilians and transport loads of allied coffins.—New York World.

## Booses, Not Servants.

It is an astonishing proposition to some federal officeholders that the people here tend to attend to business and not to engineer political committees and deals.

## Injustice Anyway.

There seems to be a doubt as to which we ought to do, temporary injustice or permanent injustice, in the matter of Philippine tariff legislation.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

# ARE WE A WARLIKE PEOPLE?

## Our Policy in the Philippines and Our Military Power.

In an article in January Forum John F. Shafroth, member of congress from Colorado, says:

The great wealth and development of our country have arisen from the fact that we have had peace and that we have not been compelled to impose a constant tax on our industries and people to maintain large armies and navies. With our sovereignty removed from the Philippines and with our sources of income practically unlimited, we should still be able to pursue our policy of peace and good will with out fear of foreign aggression.

In view of the situation in China the Philippine Islands are supposed by some to be of great strategic value. It is very improbable that we shall ever have any difficulty with the Chinese, because our interest is identical with theirs—namely, the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese empire. But even if we were otherwise, why keep soldiers 600 to 1,500 miles from the possible scene of action, with a very limited transport service, and it is suggested, by the way, that this should be sold, when we could place them on our own concession at Shanghai, as the French, Germans and English have done?

The decision as to whether we are to hold the Philippine Islands involves therefore the question whether we are willing to relinquish concentration for diffusion, to exchange land power, our natural strength, as to which we have enormous advantages, for sea power, as to which we have no peculiar advantage, and to give to the enemy in such conflict the choice of weapons as well as of time and place of battle. With our military power upon land we need neither a large army nor a large navy and require only a light taxation upon the industries and people of the nation, which means prosperity. Exchanging this far sea power we shall need a navy equal or superior to that of any warlike nation and also a large army to sustain the results of our naval engagements, involving taxation which will so cripple many of our industries that they will be unable to compete for trade in the markets of the world, which means adversity.

Why pursue a course which will weaken the military strength of our nation, which will make a greater drain upon the treasury than will be counterbalanced by the profits it will give to commerce and which will compel us to abandon the policy under which we have grown so great? Why give up the advantages of a peaceful people for the disadvantages of a warlike people? "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword." That judgment threatens not man alone, but also every nation that indulges the dream of universal empire. Why not avoid the stupendous blunder of the acquisition of these islands by helping that people to establish a government of their own based upon republicanism, principles and thereby continue to be the beacon light of liberty and civilization to all the world?

## THE SOUTH IS IGNORED.

### No Republican Cabinet Timber In Southern States.

The Republicans in congress who have planned to reduce the south's representation because certain states have adopted constitutional provisions denying to ignorant negroes the right to vote may well ask themselves why the black belt has not produced a man worthy of a place in the cabinet.

Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith are both from Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith's resignation leaves that state with but one cabinet member, but the appointment of Governor Shaw to the treasury portfolio will give Iowa two members. Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, being a resident of that state. Missouri has a cabinet member in the person of Mr. Hitchcock, but with that exception the entire south is without a place in the president's official household, despite the fact that one state in the north or west is accorded two members. If the president felt any interest in the party in this section, would he not put himself in closer touch with the southern Republicans?

It is remarkable that in the thirty-five years in which the Republican party has had opportunity to grow in the more southerly states it has produced only two or three men who were deemed deserving of cabinet places. If the Republicans so ignore their brethren in these parts, it must be for cause. The explanation is easily found. All that is needed is to take a look at southern delegations in national Republican conventions, to note the conglomeration of small caliber white men and the swarms of ignorant blacks, who, in the main, are clamorous for spoils. So soon as the convention adjourns the door is slammed in the faces of these southern brethren, and they have no part in national councils. Yet certain congressmen are insistent that the southern states should permit these blacks to vote regardless of their ability to read. The Republicans have no use for the negro except in campaign years, and men who are perfectly willing to do all in their power to make the black man a source of annoyance to the white people of the south give him neither social nor political equality in the real Republican family gathering in Washington.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Good News For Imperialists.

The ink on the original Declaration of Independence is said to be fading. This is great news for those who have been promoting the Philippine policy.—Cleveland Enquirer.

# A BOUNTY FOR OXNARD.

## Easiest Way Out of the Cuban Sugar Tariff Controversy.

Out of the ingenious mind of Mr. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar company, there issues the proposal of a modus vivendi in the Cuban sugar tariff controversy. Having a human soul and a kind heart, Mr. Oxnard recognizes the necessity of giving immediate help to the prostrate sugar industry and the impoverished sugar planters of Cuba. Having also large personal investments in the American beet sugar industry he views with alarm the proposed reductions of duty which would bring Cuban sugar into competition with his own product.

Mr. Oxnard therefore proposes that out of the funds received from the duty on sugar a bounty of, say, one-half a cent per pound be paid to the Cuban planters for all the sugar they produce. The estimated production of sugar in Cuba for the present year is 640,000 tons. A bounty of one-half a cent a pound would call for the distribution of \$640,000 among the Cuban sugar planters.

The sublime beauty of this conception which reconciles the interests of Cuba with the interests of Oxnard will evoke the enthusiastic plaudits of every worshiper of the American tariff. Nevertheless, we offer an alternative plan which we have the hardihood to believe is economically more sound and constitutionally more justifiable than the Oxnard plan.

Let an act be passed declaring that out of any funds lying loose in the treasury there shall forthwith be paid to Mr. Oxnard the sum of \$6,400,000. If necessary, congress could do this annually, but probably it would be necessary to make it habitual. This would provide for him comfortably and amply or at least sufficiently reward his gigantic efforts to establish the beet sugar on the basis of a great national industry. Willitt and Gray estimated the beet sugar production of the United States for the year 1898 at \$8,802,000. Call it 100,000 tons now. In a prospectus addressed to investors two years ago Mr. Oxnard on an estimated output of 350,000 tons annually, figured out profits of \$1,248,900. This of course was a vision of the future. We can see an advantage in discounting these rosy expectations for cash, the more properly as after receiving the sum named Mr. Oxnard, free from the cares of business and relieved from sordid anxieties, could devote his life to the study of art and literature.

Our plan is better than Mr. Oxnard's because it keeps the money in the country. Having quieted the Oxnard opposition by this slight douceur, congress would be in a position to reduce or abolish the duties on Cuban sugar, thus accomplishing our "plain duty" in respect to that island. She is our ward, an infant in our guardianship. We must not starve and crush her. It would be cruel, horrible. But starve she must unless a way is found to satisfy Mr. Oxnard. While admitting the academic elegance of his "Cuban bounty plan," we foresee objections sure to be raised that might be fatal. The Oxnard bounty plan is in every way superior. We appeal to congress to give it early and candid examination.—New York Times.

## Just Hand Prosperity.

Senator McLaughlin is sending out a statement, prepared for his information, relative to the growth of manufactures in his state. He feels proud of the growth of South Carolina from 1800 to 1900 in number of establishments, capital, wage earners, cost of materials, value of products, etc. While his figures may be highly satisfactory to himself and to most of his newly made protectionist friends, they are not likely to bring joy to the hearts of laborers or farmers. They show that while the number of wage earners has increased 111 per cent in forty years the total of wages paid has increased but 72 per cent. This indicates a decline of 20 per cent in money wages and of considerable more in actual wages, for it undoubtedly costs more to live in South Carolina in these prosperous times for trusts than it did in the ante-McKinley-Dingley days of 1890. If the protectionist tells us that the decline in wages is due to the fact that more women and children are now employed, has he helped his case. But this explanation does not explain for the census statistics of nearly all of the thirty states reported show the same tendency. The statistics for Pennsylvania were made public on Dec. 2 and showed that, while the number of wage earners has increased 84 per cent since 1880, the total wages paid has increased only 22 per cent.

"Either there is something wrong with our statistics or with our prosperity. Can it be possible that our prosperity is like the handle of a jug, all on one side, and that the side of the trusts and protected manufacturers?"

B. W. H.

## The Ship Subsidy Raid.

General Grosvenor's statement that the ship subsidy bill is not so bad as the rivers and harbors appropriations is reminiscent of the westerner who when convicted of stealing a load of wood said that he had to do it in "self defense," for if he had not taken it some one else would have done so. Has it come to this—that all the fine flowery arguments of the subsidy hunters have been winnowed away and nothing is left but the poor chaff of the smaller iniquity of their schemes as compared with other raids on the treasury?—New York Evening Post (Ind.).

## Good News For Imperialists.

The ink on the original Declaration of Independence is said to be fading. This is great news for those who have been promoting the Philippine policy.—Cleveland Enquirer.

# GOFF STARTLED THEM.

## The Famous Judge Says Things to a High Toned Audience.

Recorder Goff made an address before the January meeting of the Nineteenth Century club in New York which, according to The World, made his fashionable audience gasp. Following is an extract from The World's report:

Recorder Goff was the last speaker. He spoke with slow and measured emphasis, very much as a judge would when charging a jury in an important case. He looked his fashionable audience squarely in the face, and his index finger very often punctuated his remarks.

"I think we assume a little too much if we make the mistake to congratulate ourselves on the present state of our society and on our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the revolution in regard to what they called their rights, but was it not their lives which caused their revolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved.

"I recall a few years ago during the period of depression when thousands of men went without work in this city a meeting of workmen in Tompkins square.

"All of a sudden a squad of policemen entered the square. They clubbed men, women and children indiscriminately, as only a New York policeman can. No attempt was made to arrest anybody, because no law had been violated. The next day the newspapers were full of praise for the 'finest' who had shown such bravery. Still it was nothing but a common everyday New York clubbing. What was there to praise in that? Now, suppose you had been clubbed just because you had been standing in the square listening to one of the speakers. On your way to the hospital to have your wounds dressed do you think that you could have been very ecstatic about the present government?"

There was very little applause at the conclusion of Recorder Goff's remarks.

## To Enlist Peace Committee.

A newspaper report of the proceed- ings of the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis, states that a formal appeal to the peace committee recently appointed at New York under the auspices of the National Civic federation for the settlement of all labor disputes, of which Senator Hanna is chairman, and on which prominent capitalists, labor leaders and prominent citizens have consented to serve, has been decided on by the anthracite miners, who will ask the committee to assist them in arranging a conference with the operators of the district in regard to the wage scale for the coming year.

President John Mitchell of the mine workers is a member of the peace committee on behalf of wage earners and he, it is understood, at the miners conference suggested an appeal to the committee. A committee composed of President Mitchell and District Presidents Duffy, Nichols and Fahy of the anthracite field, appointed by the miners, will draw up resolutions in accordance with this plan. It is understood the appeal will offer the first opportunity to demonstrate whether the committee can be of any service in the settlement of labor disputes. The miners are hopeful that an agreement on the wage scale will be reached and recognition of the union secured.

## Mining Laws Translated.

The anthracite mine laws of Pennsylvania have been translated into German languages under the personal direction of James H. Roderick, chief of the state bureau of mines, with a view of having the foreign element in the mines familiarize themselves with these laws. Many of the more serious accidents are caused by the lack of knowledge among the foreigners of the mine laws and the requirements which they prescribe to protect the miner in his work and to reduce to the minimum the risk of life and limb.

The languages into which these laws have been translated are German, Polish, Slavish, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian and Russian, which nationalities represent 80 per cent of the foreign element in the mines of Pennsylvania. Sixty per cent of the persons employed in and about the mines are foreign born, and many of them have no knowledge of the English language or the laws under which they are working. Copies of the laws as translated are being distributed to the secretaries of the three United Mine Workers' districts in the anthracite region and sent by these officials to the officers of the local lodges.

## Labor Unions In Indianapolis.

Indianapolis had a big labor impetus last year. These unions, chartered, with a single exception, by the American Federation of Labor, were organized: Sawmakers' Helpers, Saw Grinders and Toolshers, Saw Filers and Setters, Saw Handle Makers, Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Ice Drivers, Billers' Protective union, General Teamsters, Cerealine Workers, Wheelmakers, Machine Molders, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Helpers, Machinists Mill Hands, Upholsterers, Foundry Helpers, Freight Handlers, Ice Cream Makers and Haulers, Concrete and Cement Workers, Suspender Workers, Allied Metal Mechanics, Stove Mounters, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, and Lithographers.

## The Cigar Makers' Strike.

During the year ending Nov. 1, 1901, the cigar makers' union approved of 133 strikes, involving 6,837 members and 3,001 nonmembers. Of this number 72 strikes were successful, 45 were compromised and 16 were lost. Forty three of the strikes were for an increase in wages, 23 against a reduction and 23 against "victimization."

# Portsmouth Electric Railway.

## Time Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 20, 1901.

### Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 5:30 a. m., 6:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

### Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

### Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and 11:50.

\*Omitted Sundays.

\*\*Saturdays only.

V. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders, Supl. G. P. & T. A.

# CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the City of Portsmouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city on the following dates, viz: January 31st, February 4th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, 28th and March 4th, 1902, at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of taking up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city to be used at the city election to be held March 11th, 1902.

The said Board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 11th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists, by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

LORENZO T. HURNIAM, Chairman

HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

# Granite State

## Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

## OFFICERS.

FRANK JONES, President.  
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.  
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.  
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.  
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.  
FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

# J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

# OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

# Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals.

Best Preparation Obtainable.

In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

# BOSTON & MAINE R. Y.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

### Winter Arrangement.

(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

### Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 5:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

### Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:15, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:40, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:33, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:50, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION

### Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and Intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 6:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 6:33, p. m.

Tockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.



# THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)  
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1902.

It is too much to expect that the little boys will escape being dramatized.

England, as before, perfectly willing to have peace if it can dilate the terms.

Cuba is becoming impressed with a suspicion that plain duty is not necessarily plain sailing.

At least Mr. Soffel seems likely to make a successful escape. He declines to be reconciled.

Bryan's "Commoner" ought to have its largest circulation in the camps of Filipino guerrillas.

There is no use of trying to stop it. Politicians will try to write poetry and poets will try to be politicians.

Prince Henry will please observe that while New York society may not speak German, it dances very well.

The Kaiser orders that Prince Henry shall speak English while in this country. Offended to the ash barrel!

A man has got to get a license to run an automobile. But almost any body is permitted to handle dynamite.

In Russia Tolstoi is regarded as legally dead because he has been excommunicated. Tolstoi will see to it that he has a lively wake.

If New York had its way, Prince Henry might go home with the idea that this country consists of Manhattan island and some suburbs.

The Boers do not care whether they have any poetry or not to accompany their fighting. In fact, they are too busy to read poetry, anyhow.

After Mr. Carnegie's institution gets into running order Washington will endeavor to be the wisest as well as the most beautiful city in the world.

Santos Dumont's experiments have not yet reached a point where they inspire fear that an immense amount of capital has been tied up in the old fashioned craft.

Life-insurance for the premier is a novelty in England. Yet the "St. James's Gazette" announces that Solisbury will not retire until the close of the Boer war.

The groundhog as a prophet does not inspire confidence. After all the mistakes he has made, he is liable at any time to crawl into his hole on general principles.

There are several gentlemen in congress who undoubtedly have personal impressiveness and a good command of language. All they need is something to say.

But for the scandal in the British remount department no one would have suspected that David Harum had a number of cousins-German flourishing in Austria.

There are very few cities which do not run one or two back-numbered street railways for the accommodation of comedians who desire something local and extempore.

If King Edward's coronation is not a success, it will not be America's fault. No country could have done more in the way of advertising the affair and contributing talent.

William C. Whitaker's retirement

## To Assimilate Food

see that your stomach and liver are in proper condition. To do it easily and pleasantly take

## Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c, and 25c.

from active life is gracefully effected. There is nothing to indicate that it is desirous of getting away from any reminders of disappointments.

The Englishman who by advertisement offers his hand and his title for \$25,000 is running some risks. He may get some energetic woman who will simply take possession of his entire collection of wealth and dignity and relegate him to the ranks of husbands that have been heard of.

We are in danger of an embarrassment of royalty. Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy and the crown prince of Japan are now announced as visitors to the United States. The new born craving of their numerous majesties for a personal inspection of scenery is flattering. But it is suspiciously sincere.

The Boers have been suffering very bad luck during the last few days. No very great number of them have been captured, to be sure, and the loss of artillery is no great blow to their commanders, since the campaign has degenerated into guerrilla warfare conducted with horses and rifles and with caution. De Wet, Piet Viljoen, Hlabani and a dozen other able leaders are still at large and still formidable. Nevertheless, the successive small captures of men, horses, and cattle are slowly reducing the resources of the Boers and bringing nearer the time when they must be ready to treat for peace. The end of organized resistance may come sooner than is expected. For the sake of the world's peace of mind it is to be hoped that these latest British successes, magnificent as they are individually, will hasten it.

## NEWEST OF THE NEW SHOP NOVELTIES.

More and more pretty parasols in the shops for the 1902 summer trade. The handles on many of these are noticeable for unique attractiveness. One parasol of white silk has a deep flower border and attached to the stick by white silk cords are three or four pumpkins repeating the bright colors of the border. The handle is a black gun head carved in ivory and turned in various color tints.

Artificial flowers lend a bright note to others of the imported parasols. Very attractive is one of these with a covering of flowered silk, muslin and in longwise folds and edged around with two airy looking flounces of the same material. At the top are several deep red velvet roses tied with red satin ribbon. Then at intervals around the outer edge are clusters of the roses caught on the center of the gore.

Ribbon in the German colors is for the notice. Just the more taut in red, white and blue at the notice corners. Admirers of Prince Henry may obtain all they want of his country's colors at thirty-five cents a yard or so for a two-inch width of fairly good quality of silk.

Those Japanese silk ties at fifty cents each are well worth the money. They are white with a narrow colored border, and in the various light colors, with a contrasting border. The quality of the silk is dainty and sheer, and they are just the thing for spring and summer.

Chenille dots on the high-priced veils are disputing for supremacy with the velvet dots and fancy spots which have had such a reign in the affections of womanhood.

There is unusual latitude this season in the tying and arranging of cravat and ribbon belts. On some of the pretty gowns the long ribbon ends still remain in the back, but in an unusually fine display of summer frocks the belts are mostly ribbon caught in three or four small loops at the left side of the front with two or three ends falling almost to the feet. Again, cravat belts of silk are finished in the back with upright loops and bias ends scarcely a foot long. Still other cravat belts are sans loops and ends and simply are caught in a buckle in the front.

A number of Knights Templar went to Kingston this Saturday morning to attend the funeral of a brother knight.



THE LILY AND THE PRINCE.

Edward C. White has always been noted for the elaborate and careful manner in which he produces his attractions. The Power Behind the Throne is a beautifully mounted play, but in Carina Jordan's new four act romantic drama, The Lily and the Prince, which will be acted by Miss Holland and her company in the early spring, Mr. White has surpassed all his previous efforts. The new play will not only be of great scenic beauty, but he costumes will dazzle and charm the eye by their richness and good taste.

## SOME REMARKABLE MILLINERY.

Mrs. Amelia Birmingham's production of Clyde Fitch's The Chimes, which will be presented for the first time in this city at Music hall very soon, will set the millinery of the town on fire. Because of the towns of its millinery misapprehensions. And its general Christmas dinner party is not in all its details that it establish a new procedure in the matter of stage settings. For artistic effect and absolute neatness the scene has never been equalled on any stage. Joined to all this is a story which in all its details is typical and representative of New York life as it is today and some idea can be formed as to the reason of the great success scored by this production at the Bijou Theatre, New York, where it ran for 200 nights last season and established Mrs. Birmingham in the front rank of theatrical producers.

## DAVID HARUM.

William H. Crane makes no certain speeches between the acts of David Harum. The comedian decided to give up the practice about a year ago and a half ago and has adhered to his resolution ever since. He feels that it is an absolute loss to the characterization of Westcott's hero to drop out of the part if only for a moment but it is hard to make some people understand this. Some have suggested the actor chuck in a remark to express the few words of thanks for his reception, the little bit of rambling and of course, the amusing story, in answer to their applause. But the comedian feels that on thinking people agree with the stand that he has taken and which even though the millennium is at hand, seems to be gaining ground with others in the profession.

## NO REASON TO COMPLAIN.

The fact that one person has died under treatment by a Christian Scientist should not occasion so much talk. An investigation was to be made of all other deaths it would keep the other doctors quite busy. There is no reason why any person of sound mind should not be allowed to follow the advice of "Sitting Bull" for his physician if they wished.

## PORTSMOUTH YACHT CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Portsmouth Yacht Club was held on Thursday evening with a good attendance. After the regular business it was voted to hold a smoke talk the middle of the month and the following committee was appointed to take charge of the same: Dr. Joseph Boylston, William H. Spinney, C. E. Hatch, C. D. Corcoran and J. C. Bliss.

## PISCATAQUA CLUB ASSEMBLY.

The Piscataqua club held a dance on Thursday evening in Rehoboth hall. A large number were present and Turner's orchestra furnished fine music. It was a late hour when the party broke up.

## CITY BRIEFS.

Country roads have been with the smooth. The 10:35 train was ten minutes late Saturday morning. The Standard Bearers of the Methodist church are to give a Chinese tea to their members and friends at the vestry on State street Monday evening. Chinese rules of etiquette are to be strictly observed and the social promises to prove a very novel affair.

## A HUNTING EPISODE.

Bad Marksmanship is Not Invariably a Disadvantage.

Two hunters who were shooting in New Jersey were not equally matched as regards skill in shooting.

One of them bagged many birds, while the other did not get a feather. "What, ho," said the first, "but you are punk. Why don't you practice with a popgun? You could not hit a barrel if you poked the end of your fowling piece in the bung hole."

The other said nothing, but he gazed sadly on his empty bag and anxiously at the birds his companion had slaughtered.

As they were about to start for home they met an affable stranger, who asked, "What luck?"

"I have killed twenty-three birds," said the good shot, "while this lobster here has not killed one. Isn't he a clump to carry such a heavy gun all day?"

"Well, I am not sure," said the affable stranger. "I am a game warden, and this is the closed season. Those birds will cost you \$10 apiece."

Moral.—A bird in the game bag is sometimes worth a whole bunch in the bushes.—Judge.

## A Smart Salesman.

Jeweler (to new boy)—Did you get anything while I was out, Johnny? "Yes, sir. I sold six plain gold rings." "Good, my boy," said the jeweler, highly pleased. "We'll make a first class salesman of you one of these days. You got the regular price, of course?"

"Oh, yes, sir. The price was marked on the inside, 18c, and the gentleman took all that was left, sir."—Life.

## A Young Peasant.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Hamilton to his spouse. "We've had so much rain lately, I do hope we won't have any more for some time."

"I'll tell you how you can make sure of it, pa," said the bright little boy. "Just gimme a quarter to save up for a rainy day, and I'll bet there won't be one for a year."—Philadelphia Press.

## Force of Habit.

"These editors make me weary," complained the eminent architect.

"Explain," suggested the sympathetic friend.

"Well, I designed a ten story building for Flibber's Magazine, and they have rejected five stories and said they would pay for the others after publication."—Baltimore American.

## Cause and Effect.

"John," she said to her husband, who was grumbling over his breakfast, "your love has grown cold."

"No it hasn't," he snapped, "but my breakfast has."

## A Young Philosopher.



Mamma—You mustn't bowl you hoop in the front on Sunday. You must go into the back garden.

Tommy—Isn't it Sunday in the back garden, mamma?

## Exposed Metal work.

To prevent exposed metal work from rusting grind to an impalpable powder one part of graphite, four parts lead sulphide and one part zinc sulphate. To this add gradually, while stirring, fifteen parts boiling linseed oil varnish. Apply with a brush.



Not I did not ask for a bottle any cheaper, or twice as large, I did ask for PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller

and will not have a substitute, for I have used it, my father used it, and there is no substitute as good. Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

CURE YOURSELF! The Big 4 for unsatisfactory discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the prostate, and all ailments of the urinary tract. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, 25c. and 50c. bottles. Circulars sent on request.

## Cross Children

usually have something wrong inside. Often it is worms. Give a few doses of True's Pin Worm Elixir. If worms are present they will be expelled. If no worms exist True's Elixir can do no harm, but acts as a tonic, blood purifier, cures constipation, biliousness and all the many ailments common to childhood that can be traced to disordered stomach, liver or bowels. Worms cause much illness and may cause death before their presence is suspected. Every family should take the precaution of giving their children

## TRUE'S ELIXIR

Pin Worm

Give True's Elixir to the children at regular intervals, to guard against worms. It has been in use since 1851. As good for grown people as for children. It is purely vegetable. Harms neither any conditions, for children or adults. 35 cts. a bottle at drug stores. Write for free book "Children and Their Doctors".

Dr. J. F. True & Co., Auburn, Me.

Special treatment for Tapeworm. Write for free pamphlet.

## CANVAS LEGGINGS

FOR SPORTSMEN'S USE.

Sizes for Boys and Men. Prices Extremely Low.

## A.P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST FINE OLD

## KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent.

21 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

## ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK

BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

## Small Adlets

Such as For Sale, To Let, Wanted, Etc. will be inserted in this column

3 LINES 1 WEEK 40 CENTS

United States Revenue returns show

## Constantly Increasing Output

of the

## 7-20-4

10c CIGAR

factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.

The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.

ALL DEALERS.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

## OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Haynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

## THE PENNANT IN LONDON.

Nothing the introduction of the baked pennant in London, the Pall Mall Gazette observes: "We do not know whether that excellent feature of British civilization, the hot potato, flourishes on winter nights at the street corners of New York. Probably it does, but if it does not there should be an opening for some good Samaritan with an eye to business to show our cousins that they have not got a monopoly of good things. However, we welcome the pennant, more familiar to us as the monkey nut, as a highly desirable immigrant and have no doubt that he has come to stay."

Literary Underwriting.

One well known firm of publishers runs a good deal of its business on the following lines: It secures a popular novelist, offers him so much for his next book and then forms a little syndicate in the city to share the expense. A new book by a popular author is a considerably safer investment than many newly discovered gold mines.—Literature.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, No. 4, R. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Philney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

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## The Famous HOTEL WHITTIER,

Open the Entire Year.

FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

## CUTLER'S SEA VIEW,

HAMPTON BEACH,

Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

## STANDARD BRAND.

## Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

## THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of every expert Architect and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

## SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Herald has all the latest news.



## THE "HELLO GIRL" WILL

### HOLD HER JOB

The Automatic 'Phone Will Not  
Be Soon Coming.

It Is Being Introduced In Many Places,  
Though.

Some Of The Features Of The New  
System Of Calls.

The young ladies in the central telephone exchange in Portsmouth have no fear of an early introduction here of the "girlless central" plan. In a larger city, as near home as Fall River, Mass., however, 700 telephone patrons now get along without a "hello" girl, and the system is said to be giving Fall River excellent results. The plan is in vogue in several other places in the United States but usually in small towns or large villages. Report comes, however, that Chicago is preparing for it. Manager Drew said Friday that there is as yet no talk of introducing the system here.

"Hello, Central" was one of the nineteenth century's pet phrases, with its answering cry, in dialect or sharp tones, from some feminine throat far away "What number please?" But "Hello, Central!" now, that the twentieth century is here, promises soon to be a phrase merely historic.

Science has made a stride forward. The "hello girl," presiding genius of the telephone ever since its installation must seek fresh employment before long. For, there has arrived, and is now in practical, successful operation, a girlless, centralless telephone system, with which, with a few twists of a curious dial, any one can get the number he wants, directly, in a few seconds.

No delay, no maddening reply, "They're busy—If let you know!" lurks in the recesses of the new instrument. No third person sits in tantalizing somewhere, ready to listen in, if she pleases, to cut off the hurried man or the hurried woman at will, to juggle with wires, put in and pull out plugs, and when the subscriber is driven to the verge of exasperation not infrequently to "talk back."

On the contrary, he who "calls up" now, if he be on the line of the new telephone has at once a private who is his hand.

He slips a finger tip into one of the ten little holes along the curving sides of this metal dial on the telephone box (the holes are numbered 0 to 9), having first taken the receiver off its hook. He jerks the dial around sharply until it catches. Swung on a pivot the dial moves easily and quickly. It moves back to its place automatically.

If 2471 is the number to be called, the man inserts his finger in the No. 2 hole and makes the first movement. For Nos. 7, 1 and 1 he twists the dial in the same way.

As the disk finally comes back to its starting point he presses a button just below. At the other end the bell is already ringing. The connection has been made, the person called in four or five seconds.

Had the other end of the wire been "busy," the man would have heard, after he had gone through these rapid motions a faint buzzing sound. Automatically, again, does this telephone announce the fact that any other wire is engaged. Otherwise if the finger is put into the right holes, the proper number is secured infallibly. The delicate, complicated, perfect mechanism behind it never fails. Operated on mathematical principles, it is surer even than human hands.

A big bare room, filled with rows of high keyboards of glistening metal, is the substitute for "central." A strange "central" this, indeed! It is nothing but a machine room, with a single electrician listening to the constant clicks. These begin at one

row of boards, they are echoed off on to a second thence to a third.

There is no sign of a petticoat or any sort of a telephone operator. The man in charge has simply the task of keeping this machinery in order. Saturday night, he, with the clerks in the front office and the manager, locks up the exchange, not to return until Monday morning. And through seven nights in the week and all day Sunday the exchange clicks away, the service goes on without a hitch, with no human hands to aid it.

The banks of instrument in the room click away, subscribers call each other as they please, the "wipers" move up and down the "selectors."

The telephone girl is truly passing. She is no more a modern necessity. Fall River, Mass., has the most complete, largest and most practically operated of all the girlless telephone systems of America, though it is closely pressed by those of New Bedford, near by, and Augusta, Ga. The latter cities have each more than five hundred subscribers of these automatic wires.

Fall River has seven hundred, however, and appreciation of this service in this New England mill town is rapidly growing. Yet these three cities are but a few of those that operate telephones of the new order with no girl at "central."

Geneva, N. Y.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Auburn, N. Y.; Madison, Wis.; Princeton, N. J.; Ithaca, N. Y. and even for distant wild of Skagway, Alaska, all have automatic telephones.

But the going of the telephone girl is on no such small scale as this short list would indicate. The German government has experimented and successfully, with the new invention. It has had a trial set of keyboards for 400 subscribers working in Berlin for a year and a half now and will soon install the system on a much larger scale. The Sturmer patents, operating these instruments, are to be taken up in France.

In Havana, Cuba, the girlless telephone is to be the system of the Cuban capital. Twenty-five hundred instruments have been ordered to begin with, and ten thousand also are to be put in place as soon as possible.

A curious circumstance has led to the choosing of this "no central" phone for Havana, so the story goes it is said that the difficulty of getting "central" girls who could speak all the languages required would be too great. At all events no telephone girls are to be there.

But it is in Chicago that the "hello girl" will find her first important Waterloo. Already the cables are being laid. Here will be established the first centralless telephone system of the first rank. It will take, probably two years to get the wires in place and the intricate mechanism adjusted, but when it is completed Chicago will start off with fifteen thousand autophones, with an ultimate capacity under the present plans—and these may be enlarged—of fifty thousand of these telephones.

Extraordinarily interesting are the details of these mechanism that seem to come more nearly to human intelligence than any other machinery, and yet they are so intricate and complicated that they are almost beyond the comprehension of all but the professional engineers and scientists.

"Each man his own telephone operator" is simple enough, but the method by which, in the limits of a single room, one line picks up another without human aid in a very small fraction of a minute, holds the two together as long as desired, and then, upon the simple hanging up of the receiver, disconnects them, is nothing short of perfection of modern science.

The photographs taken of the Fall River exchange at its busiest hour show the mechanism, unaided by hands, doing its work silently, save for the click following click, like the reports of a boy's popgun.

But one man, the expert electrician, is stationed in all this room. His only duty, besides caring for the machinery, is to answer "trouble calls" and keep track of the work of his construction and repair men.

So, dear "hello girl," "Goodbye!" Ring off.

**Difficult Rent.**  
No one except a blind man can stand without support of any kind for five minutes at a stretch, if he is thoroughly blindfolded, without moving his feet. If he does not move his feet, he is pretty sure to topple over in about a minute.

**London's Dairy Supply.**  
London requires 600,000 cows to supply it with dairy produce.

**Stags and Fox Hounds.**  
In olden times stag hunting was a favorite amusement of the nobility, and the dogs used in such sport, part greyhounds and part bloodhounds, were given the name of staghounds. Foxhounds, in like manner, were trained to hunt the wily animal, from which they gained their distinctive appellation.



## Away With Backache!

That constant backache! Strikes you anytime—'tis the first symptom of Kidney Ills—comes in many forms—Sudden twinges of pain—Slow exhaustive aches—Kidneys out of order, require relief.

Backache is a Kidney warning—neglect the warning other troubles follow. Sick Kidneys cause bad backs. Bad backs are weak and lame and aching. Sick Kidneys cause weariness—headaches—dizziness—Rheumatic pains and numerous other aches.

## Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure every ill of the Kidneys and Bladder—Relieve the aching back and cure it. Doan's Kidney Pills cure dangerous Urinary disorders—Infrequent and too frequent Urinary discharges—Not a symptom in the Kidney calendar they do not reach, down to the borderland of Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's disease. The evidence is home testimony.

## Portsmouth Proof.

### Hill Street.

Mrs. William Bell, of No. 2 Hill street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them, and we unite in recommending them to others. We read about them in the newspaper, and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head, and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back and the secretions from the kidneys acted too frequently, particularly at night, which greatly disturbed his rest. We commenced using them together and it was not long before the desired result took place."

### Bridge Street.

Mr. Lemuel White of 20 Bridge street, ex-conductor of the B. & M. R. R. says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years. At first there were pains and aches in the small of my back, then annoyances from my kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me and I procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably and read my paper of an evening without experiencing that jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

## Get What You Ask For. Get DOAN'S

Don't accept something "just as good." Most druggists sell DOAN'S Kidney Pills and will give you what you call for. Some may endeavor to substitute an article they make more profit on. Insist on having the genuine. Price 50c. Manufactured by Foster-Milburn Co., B. & M. N. Y.

### SUNDAY SERVICES.

**Congregational Church**—Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

**Baptist Church**—Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Gile, 7:30, p. m. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00, m. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45, p. m. All are invited.

**Freewill Baptist Church**—Rev. Charles H. Tucker, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Other services at the usual hours.

**Christian Church**—Rev. F. H. Gardner, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

**Old St. John's Church**—Episcopal—Church Hill—Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday at 10:30 a. m., morning prayer, psalm and sermon. Holy communion first Sunday in every month and the golden jubilee, 12:00. Holy days, 10:30 a. m. Evensong Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Evensong, Ember days in chapel at 7:30 p. m. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 12:00, p. m. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

**Christ Church**—Episcopal—Madison street, head of Austin street—Rev. Charles W. Brine, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 10:30, matins or holy communion at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Evensong at 7:30, p. m. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00, a. m., evensong (daily) at 5:00, on Friday, evensong at 7:30, p. m. Holy communion Thursday at 7:30, a. m. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30, matins at 9:00, a. m., evensong at 7:30, p. m. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**—State street—Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock. Preaching service at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Junior league at 3:30, p. m. Epworth league and church service at 7:00, p. m. Social service Tuesday evening and class meeting Friday evening each at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

**Church of Christ**—Universalist—Pleasant street, cor. Jenkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Administration of the holy sacrament the first Sunday in the month at 11:45, a. m. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcomed.

**Unitarian Church**—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m. All are invited.

**Advent Church**—C. M. Seamans, pastor. Social service at 10:30, a. m. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30, p. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer service at 7:15, p. m. All are invited.

**Church of the Immaculate Conception**—Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan, pastor. Services at 8:50 and 10:30, a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

**Y.M.C.A.**—William Frederic Hoehn, general secretary. Association rooms open from 9:00, a. m., to 9:30, p. m. Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30, p. m. All are welcome.

**Salvation Army**—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holiness meeting at 10:00, a. m. Free and easy at 3:00, p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00, p. m.

**Christian Science**—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 11 a. m., and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

**People's Church**—Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00, a. m., Sundays. Sunday school at 3:00, p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30, p. m. Preaching at 8:00, p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

**First Methodist Church, Kittery**—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer meeting at 7:00, p. m.

**Second Methodist Church, Kittery**—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00, p. m. Evening service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

**Advent Christian Church, So. Eliot**—Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00, a. m. Prayer meeting at 11:30, a. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. All are welcome.

**Second Methodist Church, So. Eliot**—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 p. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30, p. m.

Loss of appetite is an ailment that indicates others, which are worse. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them all.

## Old India Pale Ale

## Homstead Ale AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

## THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

## W. E. Paul RANGES

## PARLOR STOVES KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wingers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

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For neat and attractive Printing there is no better place.

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5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Mills avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

SEMI-WEEKLY Ideal Tourist Route.	TAKE THE <b>Joy Line</b> to <b>New York</b>	DAILY Except Sunday via <b>PROVIDENCE</b> LAST TRAIN 3:42 P.M. South Station \$2.00
Direct steamer a. the way by water, through the Sound by day light.	\$3.00 Including Berth in Stateroom.	Leave New York Pier 31, E. River 8 P.M.
Buffalo via N. Y. & Hudson River Lowest Rates Out of Boston.		

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

CHICKEN'S ENGLISH

SAFELY REMEDY FOR ALL  
KINDS OF  
CHICKEN'S ENGLISH  
IN THE  
BOWEL  
AND  
STOMACH  
AND  
ALL  
OTHER  
DISEASES  
OF THE  
DIGESTIVE  
SYSTEM  
AND  
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DISEASES  
OF THE  
BOWEL  
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ALL  
OTHER  
DISEASES  
OF THE  
DIGESTIVE  
SYSTEM

**ALLEN'S LUNG-BALSAM**

Cures  
Deep-seated Colds  
Coughs - Croup - Bron-  
chitis - Large Bottle, 50c  
Medium Bottle, 25c  
TRIAL SIZE 25c



## CHAMP CLARK STORIES

### Dispensed From a Storehouse of Humorous Lore.

Pushing Insurance Business to the Limit—Dying Man Received Consolation in Allotrophic Doses—Young Advocate Muddled His First Case—A Client's Queer Compliment to His Lawyer—Judge's Theory of Domestic Relations—A Close Shave.

[Copyright, 1902, by Champ Clark.] King Solomon declared that there is nothing new under the sun, but I have run across a few things in my life which appear to run counter to that bit of wisdom. Anything novel is, ex necessitate, interesting. First and last, insurance agents have tried about every experiment that human ingenuity could invent to secure business, but I am inclined to the opinion that here is an entirely new wrinkle in the insurance business.

**Offer to Insure a Dying Man.** Hon. William O. Gray, probate judge of Pike county, has a mind set on a hair trigger; likewise his tongue. It goes off with every little pressure, and sometimes his words astonish his hearers beyond measure. He is a scholarly man, an upright judge, an enthusiastic partisan and an unconscious humorist. He is an intense Methodist, and his personal resemblance to Bishop Marvin is remarkable. Whatever he lacks in tact he fully makes up in candor. Among other plans for making money he has operated somewhat as a life insurance agent, which may account for the following anecdote:

While living in Louisiana he had for neighbor and fellow pewholder an old gentleman named Samuel Kem, uncle to ex-Congressman Kem of Nebraska. Old Brother Kem had led a very religious and godly life. A few years ago he became very sick, and just before he died Judge Gray called to see him to cheer him up, and, as the sequel will show, he administered consolation to him in allotrophic doses.

"Brother Gray," said Brother Kem in a feeble voice, "I have been reviewing my life, and while I have done the best I could I am fearful that I have been a great sinner. Do you suppose I have any chance to go to heaven?" Gray replied in his offhand style, "I'll insure you for a quarter—insure you for a quarter, sir." And Brother Kem turned his face to the wall and crossed the dark river with Judge Gray's words of cheerful assurance ringing in his ears.

**Judge Krum's First Case.** Of all the lawyers practicing at the St. Louis bar Judge Chester H. Krum is one of the most scholarly and most brilliant. He gives the following racy account of his first lawsuit:

"Admitted to the bar in 1804, I began practice in 1805, after having been graduated from the Harvard Law school. My first case arose upon a shipment of eggs in August from Chicago to St. Louis. The amount involved was \$87. The consignee claimed that the eggs had been shipped in good order after having been duly candied. The consignee claimed that all the embryonic fowl contained in the shells needed in order to make them grow like chandelier were spurs and feathers. My client was the consignee. The consignee suggested arbitration. Knowing less of the intricacies of hen fruit than of contingent remainders, I advised my client to acquiesce. Alas for the rarity of Christian charity for the Chicagoans on the part of St. Louisians, the arbitrators found that the eggs were added, although the shipper was doubtless an egg-seller man. Hine illic laudine I sent in a bill for \$15. It was paid, but the castles in air which I had builded in imaginative following in the footsteps of Mansfield, Marshall, Webster and Erie were rudely shaken to their depths when my client testified to his high appreciation of my distinguished services by writing me:

"Young man, I send you your \$15 and anxiously await the opportunity to take them out of your hide!"

**Difficulties in Getting Divorces.** There is no other class of cases in which the nisi prius judge has such wide discretion as divorce cases. There is no other in which his ideas of life bogs such controlling influence. There is none in which an appeal is of such little value. The dragnet clause of our statute which authorizes a divorce by reason of "acts calculated to render one's condition intolerable" has as many constructions as there are trial judges. The decision depends entirely on the particular judge's theory of the domestic relations.

Getting a divorce in the Pike judicial circuit used to be as easy as falling off a log, and a slippery log at that, but with Judge Leuben B. Roy's advent upon the woodcock the prospect was changed for those weary of the matrimonial yoke.

Judge Roy is a model husband, father and Christian gentleman; has a well defined opinion that when two people stand up and solemnly promise before high heaven "to take each other for better or for worse till death do us two part" they should be compelled to stick to their bargain. Moreover, he took his first lessons in the law out of Judge Theodore Brace's book, and that eminent jurist and splendid gentleman is nearly as much opposed to divorces as is an orthodox Catholic.

No matter how Judge Roy came by his theories, it is a hazardous venture to apply for a divorce in his court. Ordinarily he is the most urbane of men, but his anger rises perceptibly when he ponders the divorce docket.

and his codependants; that said editor in chief was also in the year 1872 in favor of the election of Silas Woodson as governor of Missouri, but that the said editor is at this time much disaffected toward his excellency the said governor and has duly repeated (the first time in his life) in sackcloth and ashes for his want of judgment and discretion in that regard; that notwithstanding all these things were well known to the defendant and had been by it duly considered, the said plaintiffs at the special instance and request of said defendant did and performed certain work and labor and furnished materials for the same to said defendant, as will more fully appear by an account herewith filed, marked 'Exhibit A,' and made a part of this petition. Plaintiffs state that the balance claimed in said account, to wit, the sum of \$50, with interest, is due them and unpaid, for which, with costs of suit, attorney's fees and a railroad pass, they ask judgment.

**"Attorney for Plaintiffs."** Judge Hunt and Sam Maiden. There perhaps never was any community on earth in which more amusing things have happened than in Pike county, Mo. Hon. Ezra Hunt, who for many years was judge of the famous "Pike circuit," was celebrated for his urbanity and dignity no less than for his learning and judicial ability. Once upon a time there was pending in his court an indictment against one Samuel Maiden for selling whisky without a license. Maiden was quite a character in his way. In due time and with fitting solemnity his honor called the case of "the state of Missouri versus Samuel Maiden." There was no response. Again and with rather more emphasis the judge repeated, "The state of Missouri versus Samuel Maiden!" Still no answer. By this time the court was slightly nettled and with some fairness said: "The state versus Sam Maiden! Who represents the defendant? What shall be done with the case?" This brought Maiden to his feet. He arose in the rear of the courtroom and thus made reply, "Jedge, if you are willin', we'll just let that case drop."

At first there was a deathlike silence, and then the shout of merriment that ascended from bar and spectators was like the voice of many waters. The sheriff hammered his desk and shouted "Order! Order!" until he was red in the face, but there was no order, at least for several minutes.

**Punishing a Tough.** In the great brood of her aspiring sons which Missouri has sent to the far west to gather political laurels in new fields Judge Andrew Jefferson Seay of Klingfisher, O. T., is one of the most unique and interesting characters. His name will be preserved in history, however, more by one of his defeats than by any of his victories, for he had the distinction of being beaten for congress by "Silver Dick" Bland in Bland's first race.

Colonel Seay has been both judge of the supreme court and governor of the nascent commonwealth of which he is now a distinguished private citizen and from which he is a United States senator in posse. Governor Seay is not only a soldier, statesman and jurist, but he is also considerable of a wit.

Once while holding court at El Reno some tough character was before him for trial, and Seay sentenced him to pay a fine of \$300. The prisoner promptly counted out the money and remarked somewhat flippantly, prematurely and unwisely to the court:

"You see, you blankety blanked old fool, that I always carry the stuff in my hip pocket."

"And 12 months in the county jail. Now see if you have that in your hip pocket, Mr. Prisoner," quietly remarked the judge, and no amount of boggling on the part of the prisoner's counsel could induce the ex-Missourian to ultigrate the sentence.

**Armed Neutrality.** At the beginning of the civil war the people of Pike county were as badly divided as any in the state. Among the most enthusiastic and prominent Union men was Colonel George W. Anderson, an ex-Tennessean, subsequently state senator, congressman, coal oil inspector for St. Louis and judge of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. He is, as Mark Antony described himself to be, a plain, blunt man and has a most direct and emphatic, not to say volucrant, manner of expressing himself.

One of the most intense southern sympathizers was the late Colonel William L. Gatewood, an ex-Virginian, subsequently a state senator and most successful lawyer and financier. He was a very excellent sort of man and very sincere in his affections for Confederates.

Of all the futile policies ever dreamed of perhaps the "armed neutrality" fad of Kentucky and Missouri leads the list. How sensible men could have indulged in such a vain hope as that passeth all comprehension, but many did, some in good faith and others understanding full well how ridiculous it was.

Not to be behind their neighbors, the Pikers held a meeting at Bowling Green early in 1861 and passed ringing resolutions in favor of "armed neutrality."

Colonel Anderson was one of the principal orators. He was the chief braver in any assembly in which he appeared.

Adjourned Gatewood presided. After the meeting had adjourned Colonel Gatewood took Colonel Anderson out under a tree and in his shrill tenor voice said, "George, what in the deuce does this armed neutrality mean, anyhow?" Anderson replied in his deep bass, "Jupiter! It means guns for the Union men and none for the rebels!"

And in the light of subsequent events who can say that Colonel Anderson's prognostication was wrong?

**CHAMP CLARK.**

## GOOD ROAD LESSONS.

### HOW THE SOUTH IS BEING TAUGHT TO BUILD HIGHWAYS.

**Special Trains Completely Equipped With Modern Roadmaking Machinery Touring the Southern States and Giving Instructions.**

There has been a larger expenditure of public funds for the betterment of public highways during the year just ended than in any previous five years of American history, says the Philadelphia North American. The aggregate amount of expenditures mounted into the millions. Public sentiment favoring better highways has developed so rapidly that it has been difficult to keep track of the various international, national and state conventions which have been called to promote the cause. This interest has shown itself not only among farmers, good roads enthusiasts and public officials, but also among several of the great trunk line railways.

The tour of a "good roads special," which concluded recently its first run over the Southern railway system through the south, making ten stops at important centers, including Birmingham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Greenville, Charleston and other points was the outgrowth of the first international good roads congress which was held at Port Huron, Mich., late last year. This important congress of good roads people was called together at the suggestion of the "good roads" senator of Michigan, H. S. Earle of Detroit. Delegates from a score of states and nearly every province of Canada were present. Here is where the "good roads train" had its birth, and soon after President W. H. Moore of the National Good Roads association of Chicago began his arrangements for the operations of the special. This train started from New Orleans early last spring and worked its way north to Chicago, making a dozen stops by the way for the purpose of constructing a sample of good roads and showing how essential to their building is the use of modern roadmaking machinery, with which the train was completely equipped.

One of the most remarkable pieces of apparatus was the earth excavator and elevator. This machine was drawn by eight pairs of mules and would take dirt from the side of the road and move it and spread it in the middle of the proposed road at the rate of four cubic yards per minute under favorable conditions. By means of this machine and several gangs of men, together with road rollers, stone crushers and other apparatus, the expert road-builders on this trip at one point made a half a mile of good road in ten hours.

The work of this first good roads special was so successful and the Illinois Central railroad was so well pleased with the results that President Moore had several opportunities to take charge of good roads trains to be run over other large railroad systems in different parts of the country and finally accepted the invitation of the Southern railroad to take a train through the south. The success of the train was more than assured from the beginning, for before it started from Washington on Nov. 1 requests had been received from more than 200 cities and towns to build a sample of road within their limits, but only ten stops were made on the trip.

The train, with its load of modern roadmaking machinery and corps of expert roadbuilders, was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and no less than seven state good roads associations, as many county organizations and ten samples of good roads have resulted. The value of the instruction given and the interest awakened will be felt in this section of the country for twenty years to come. Another trip was planned under the same management. The train will pass through a different part of the southland.

The local soil conditions met with during the two good roads trips varied to such an extent that it was impossible to follow any specified rule for the construction of the roadbed. Where materials were to be found the foundation was made of five inches of coarse crushed stone, which was thoroughly rolled before the second course was applied. Next came a two or three inch course of stone about one and a half inches in thickness, which was carefully spread, sprinkled and thoroughly rolled. On top was placed a fine dressing of much smaller stone in a thin layer. This was also sprinkled and rolled. The final layer acted as a "blinder," and made the road hard, smooth and even in surface. The roadbed was given about a twelve inch crown, and the ditches were as carefully made as the roadbed itself.

**Roadbuilding by Convicts.** President Earle of the League of American Wheelmen says that the convict labor of the country could build 18,000 miles of road a year and should be used for that purpose.

**Not a Matter of Sentiment.** Road improvement is no longer a matter of sentiment, but is a question of ways and means, and scarcely a taxpayer in country or city grumbles at the appropriations for this purpose.

**Good Roads and Free Delivery.** According to a western paper, land in its section, along one of the newly established rural free postal delivery routes, has increased from \$2 to \$5 per acre. This is another argument in favor of extending rural free delivery, and it is indirectly an argument in favor of good roads.—Saratoga (N. Y.) Saratogian.

**What Good Roads Will Bring.** We need good schools in our country districts, but we cannot have them without good roads; we need better church privileges in the country, but we cannot have them without good roads; we need better mail facilities in the country, but we cannot have them without good roads; we need better social advantages in the country, but we cannot have them without good roads; we need more accessible markets for country produce, but we cannot have them without good roads.—General Roy Stone.

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## A CLEVER PLAN.

### How Ray Township Got Its Good Gravel Roads.

Probably Ray township, in Macomb county, Mich., has the best gravel roads of any township in that state, says H. S. Earle in Good Roads Magazine. This is the result of the efforts of Gil H. Lovejoy, who is such a strong advocate of good roads that he wouldn't be contented until the highways were what they should be.

Mr. Lovejoy prevailed upon the board to buy a gravel pit; then he urged every farmer to haul a load of gravel home every time he passed the pit and put it on the road in front of his own farm.

Once begun, the farmers saw what an improvement gravel is over the annual scraped back, wornout earth. The board then purchased two more pits in different parts of the township and, at the suggestion of Mr. Lovejoy, offered \$1 a day to farmers with teams to haul gravel in the winter and place it on one side of the road one winter and on the other side the next.

The first winter the farmers turned out strong, and the town had to pay for 2,700 days' work, which was a big starter.

Each year for several years the township has made an appropriation of from \$1,000 to \$1,800, and today practically all of the roads of the township are gravelled.

This is a cheap but a sure way to get better highways, not, of course, equal to those scientifically built by the use of road machines, but a big improvement over scraping the dust and mud from the ditches into the roadway every year.

## BITUMINOUS MACADAM.

### It Promises to Make the Best Pavement Ever Invented.

During the past year a new kind of road improvement has been inaugurated which promises to turn out the best and cheapest permanent roadway either for highway or pavement for cities ever yet invented. It has been used in Canada for several years, and with large success at Hamilton, where it is known as "tar macadam." Here it is called "bituminous macadam" and has been improved and given a very durable form.

During the past season well on to 100,000 square yards have been laid in different New England cities and in some cities of the middle states and middle west. Just recently a contract was awarded an Ohio pavement company for laying three miles of this bituminous pavement on the state road in Cuyahoga county, leading out of Cleveland, at an expense of \$60,000.

Wherever it has been laid, either in this country or in Canada, it is said to have given unvarying satisfaction. The manner in which it has been laid in the New England cities has given it a permanent form which is likely to make it one of the strong competitors of the asphalt trust, for it is as smooth as asphalt, more elastic, less noisy and promises to be more durable, and more easily kept in repair, although costing about half the price per cubic yard of sheet asphalt. In New Bedford, Lowell, Somerville, Cambridge, Holyoke and other places where it has been laid it has given the utmost satisfaction.

## State Commissioner Needed.

What is needed by our people in the matter of public roads are education and agitation, with a view to securing the appointment by the next legislature of a commissioner of public roads, says the Goldsboro (N. C.) Argus. Such a man must be a competent man. He must not only know a good road when he sees it, but he must be able to build a good road. He must also be a man who can talk to the people, who can tell county commissioners how to place bonds—an educator, in fact. He must visit every county in the state at least twice a year. In order to secure a competent man he must be paid a living salary—say \$25,000 a year, or about \$25 a county. And such a man will be well worth to any county many times that sum each and every year.

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## EUROPE'S HIGHWAYS

### PERFECT SYSTEM BY WHICH THEY ARE BUILT AND MAINTAINED.

Some of the Splendid Roads in France, Belgium and Italy—\$10,000,000 Spent by Latter Country on Her Highways in Five Years.

It will interest you to know about the roads of France. In that country there is no such diversity between the material progress of the farmer and that of the merchant, between the country and the town, as is found in this country, says Isaac B. Potter in The Gospel of Good Roads. The farmers prosper and have always prospered. Every dollar spent by the French government to bring itself more closely in touch with its rural population has been well invested.

Of course these roads of France are not built by farmers who "work out" their highway taxes after the manner followed in this country, nor are they repaired by the use of plows, hoes or scrapers, like those which are brought into use at the annual farmers' picnic which takes place when you go out to "work the road" in your township. On the contrary, they are built and kept up under a system which is perhaps the most perfect in the world. There is an official in chief who takes charge of all the main roads of the republic and requires from his subordinates complete reports at frequent intervals. In this manner information is always at hand showing the condition of the roads in all parts of the country. Of course the work is divided into different sections, which in turn are in charge of subordinate engineers or superintendents. Broken stone is fur-

nished by contract, and, considering the amount of labor accomplished each year on the French roads, the cost is surprisingly small. The roads of our own states, at least the important state roads, should be maintained in the same way.

In Belgium also the principal roads are built and maintained by the general government, and in 1880 in the nine provinces of Belgium over 70 per cent of the highroads were of this class, the entire length of high class roads being 4,173 English miles out of a total of 5,285 of roads of all classes. The best roads of Belgium are in the provinces of Namur, Liege and Luxembourg, and permanent employees are kept on the roads under the direction of the chief engineer of the province for the purpose of insuring the observance of the regulations and looking after the constant repair of the highways.

In Baden the main roads are under the supervision of the state authorities and are cared for with a studious regard for the requirements of the farmer and inland travel. Under the law relating to roads in Baden the duty of maintaining the road falls as follows: One-quarter each upon the town and county in which the road is situated, the remaining one-half upon the state treasury.

In Italy the minister of public works is at the head of the department of public works. The construction of these roads is in most cases undertaken by contracts, the work being carried on under direction of government engineers. The government road laborers are called "cantonniers" and are selected with great care, special reference being had to character and honesty. They must be of robust constitution and must be able to read and write. Each one of these cantonniers is provided with a full set of tools and implements specified by law. His hours of work are from sunrise to sunset, and each day he is obliged to go over the entire track of road placed in his charge. He must be constantly upon the line of his work, in all kinds of weather and in case of necessity is bound to work on public holidays. His chief duties are the leveling and repair of the highways, the removal of snow, mud, dust, etc. He must assist travelers in distress and vehicles disabled by accident or by weather, and for any neglect of duty he may be fined, suspended or dismissed, according to the degree of the offense.

The fines accumulated during the year are divided among the deserving cantonniers or given to one of the mutual benefit association of which they are members. Cantonniers who serve with credit and distinction for three or more years are promoted and given an increase of monthly wages. In the five years from 1873 to 1878 Italy spent about \$16,000,000 on her roads, although before that appropriation was made many excellent highways existed in all parts of the kingdom. In 1881 Italy constructed about 120 miles of new road and had then about 11,040 miles in course of construction.

In the Netherlands, as in the countries already mentioned, the principal roads are maintained at the expense of the state.

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## Widow Jason's Hog

By PAUL CAREW  
Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson.

Widow Jason was the relict of Farmer Jason, and she carried on the farm after his death with even more wisdom than he had shown himself possessed of. She was still on the brighter side of forty, fair to look upon and was at peace with all her neighbors until the one to the east of her sold-out and a stranger moved in.

He was a man of middle age named Chisholm, and, being a widower, his sister managed the house for him. If the Widow Jason was one of those who wondered what sort of man he was, she was the first to find it out. Among her live stock that year were a dozen hogs, and it was the fault of her hired man that there were holes in the fences through which they made their way into the potato field of the new neighbor. She had just finished her breakfast one morning when Chisholm was announced. He had the courtesy to lift his hat and give his name, but he also had the bluntness to add:

"Madam, your infernal hogs have rooted up half an acre of potatoes for me, and if you can't manage to keep 'em home I'll shoot every one of 'em!"

She looked at him and saw that he was above the ordinary and felt that had she been introduced in the conventional way she would have been pleased to make his acquaintance. But his rude greeting angered her, and, being a woman with a mind of her own, she at once replied:

"I can pay for all the potatoes on your farm, and if you come here to threaten me you'll find a woman who don't scare!"

"Well, you keep your hogs at home."

"And you keep yourself in the same place."

That was the first tilt. The fences were mended and the hogs were in despair when a high wind blew a gate open, and the drove spent the night in the same potato field. Next morning Chisholm drove ten of them home and said to Widow Jason:

"Madam, there are dead hogs belonging to you in my field. Will you have them removed or shall I bury them?"

"You killed them, did you?" she asked.

"I did. I told you I would, and I did."

"Then I'll have the law on you."

"Go ahead."

She went to law, and there was a suit, and she was ingloriously beaten.

Womanlike she felt pretty bitter over it, but at the same time she had to give Mr. Chisholm credit for lack of any bitterness. He stated his case in the mildest manner and even spoke highly of her as a neighbor. When she returned home after the lawsuit, she said to her hired man:

"Josh, if that man Chisholm comes on my land again I want you to throw him off."

"Yes'm, I'll do it," replied the sturdy Josh.

It wasn't a fortnight before Chisholm came. He was on his way to the house when Josh headed him off and ordered him back. He refused to go, and Josh laid hold of him to do the throwing act, but found himself a licked man in about three minutes. While he sat on the ground with a handful of grass to his bleeding nose the victor passed on to the woman, who had witnessed the fracas from the front steps. Lifting his hat, he said:

"Madam, those hogs of yours have been at it again—this time in my cornfield—and I've had to kill another."

"Have you dared to kill another of my hogs?" she demanded as her cheeks flamed and her eyes flashed.

"I have, shall I bury him?"

"Sir, you are a scoundrel!"

"And you are a charming widow!"

She drove to town at once to see her lawyer. There was \$10 in the case for him, win or lose, and he advised her to sue, she sued and got beaten again. The defendant referred to her in the highest terms, but he also proved that her fences were out of repair. The lawyer saw \$10 more in it, win or lose, and advised Josh to prosecute for assault and battery. Josh brought his swollen nose and black eye into court and was beaten by general lengths. He had provoked the encounter, and if he had got the worst of it the law couldn't help him.

It was a month before anything further happened. The fences around the

lot were thoroughly repaired, and for four weeks the porkers had to make the best of their sad lot. Then Josh left the hogs down one night, and as the widow was getting breakfast she heard the crack of a rifle. Half an hour later Mr. Chisholm appeared to say:

"Good morning, Mrs. Jason. Those wretched hogs of yours rooted up my garden last night, and this morning I killed another of them. If you want another lawsuit, I'll drive you to town in my own buggy."

"And you—you've shot another?" she gasped.

"I have."

"Then I'd like to shoot you! You are the meanest man in the state of Ohio!"

"Yes'm," he replied, with a bow as he turned away.

Widow Jason drove to town to consult her lawyer again. There was \$10 in it for him, win or lose, but this time, Mr. Chisholm was arrested for malicious persecution. In his testimony he referred to the plaintiff as "that lady" and exhibited no animus whatever. But he also proved that he was the one persecuted. The widow's hogs would not let him alone. She was beaten again, and this time a stout pen was built, and the hogs were shut up. The farmers had of course taken sides. Some contended that Chisholm had exhibited a mean and unneighborly spirit and others that the widow had been derailed in not mending her fences, and there was much talk and discussion. It occurred now and then that the two principals met on the highway or at the crossroads meeting house, but while Chisholm lifted his hat and bowed as if there was nothing on his mind the widow, except for her blazing eyes, seemed carved of stone.

That pen held the hogs for a long six weeks, but hoggens have their weak points, and patience and perseverance will seek them out. The hot sun warped a board and made an opening, and the industrious swine enlarged it until one night they all passed out and headed straight for the next farm. They fetched up among the cabbages, pumpkins, squashes, melons and carrots, and during the long hours of darkness they ran riot. They were missed from the pen early next morning, and the widow sat down on the doorstep and cried. She cried because she was vexed, and she cried because she was a woman. Every minute she expected to hear the crack of Chisholm's rifle, and she fully realized that any further appeal to the law would be wasted. She was



## CHRIST A REFORMER

A WORKINGMAN AND FRIEND OF THE POOR, HE WAS CRUCIFIED.

Today the oppressors of the poor parade as Christians—if on earth, would Jesus "move in the best society?"

As far as we have been able to gather from the Scriptures, Christ believed in giving to every man an equal chance to earn a livelihood. He put his foot down on special privileges, denounced those who devoured widows' houses and especially those who lived on the labor of other people.

Christ was a plutocrat. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade for a living until he became engaged in the work of reformation.

It is not recorded anywhere that Christ was a ward healer or that he sold his vote to the highest bidder, and therefore we are impelled to believe that he was incorruptible and above reproach.

Christ was a reformer in his day, and he met the reformer's fate. He was denounced by the monopolists and the believers in special privileges who crucified him in order to rid the world of a labor agitator and pestiferous reformer.

But strange things have happened since the great Reformer of Palestine sacrificed his life on the altar of freedom for the poor and downtrodden of his race.

Today the oppressors of the poor, the advocates of special privileges and competitive wrongs, are the principal worshippers of the lowly Nazarene. In fact, it may be said that, true to their instincts, they almost have a monopoly of the business.

The money changer and the monopolist have tried to make it appear that Christ was the great defender of special privileges and favored inequality among men, promising to reward the humble and contented poor in a kingdom that he would establish "beyond the sun's radiant glow." They often quote the Scriptures to prove that their contention is right, and they are found crying, "The poor ye have always with you."

Did it ever occur to the blighted monopolist and exploiter that, while Christ did make that remark on one occasion, he did not license them to rob the poor, but that, on the contrary, he declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire?"

We believe that the Saviour was in favor of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and so far as we have been able to learn, he never proved of unblemished gifts to colleges, but he said most emphatically to the rich man, "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor and come and follow me."

Would Christ have uttered such a command if it had not been right? Did he not recognize the fact that the poor were entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all wealth because they were the workers and had created all wealth?

More than 1,900 years have passed since the star of Bethlehem looked down upon the manger in which lay the infant form of that mighty and serene carpenter of Palestine who had the courage to denounce the rich monopolist and exploiter of the poor, and yet it is the same old world that it was then, and sometimes we think it is rowing worse instead of better.

The world is indeed full of hypocrites, for the very men whom Christ denounced are now his chief worshippers. They have perverted the doctrines of the Man God to suit their own diabolical purposes and internal machinations.

If we would believe them, we would have to conclude that if Christ were alive today he would be a blighted onholder or a corporation magnate, but he would be a kid gloved peevish in one of our fashionable churches, that he would hobnob with the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Rockefeller and that he would turn up his nose at poor people and avoid their untimely society.

According to the prevailing notion, he would "move in the best society," accumulate vast wealth by adhering to strict business methods, and he would easily endow the higher educational institutions for the benefit of the wealthy.

According to the prevailing notion, he would not believe in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, he would not be concerned about the problem of the unemployed, he would not favor a pure democracy or the rule of the majority, he would not be opposed to franchise rabbling and private ownership of public utilities and would look with indifference upon the widespread misery and poverty of his fellow citizens.

The world's great Armageddon is still to be fought, and it will be a battle royal between the wage slaves of very land and the exploiters of the race.

And we would advise the hosts of labor to choose well their leaders and to allow their white plumes in the thick of the fight and to continue the battle until they have placed their stainless banners on all the frowning ramparts of the alien world.—John Allen Melton, Augusta, (Ga.) Voice of Labor.

**Wages Voluntarily Advanced.**  
At South Bend, Ind., the Indiana allroad company posted an order granting a voluntary increase of wages to employees which amounts to \$10,000 a year. The order is the second voluntary increase made by the company within the last two years. The increase applies to motormen and conductors and all station employees who are paid by the hour, making the average age \$2 per day.

## THE IRONWORKER.

BY MAURICE BROWN KIRBY.

We've heard about the sojer an' his gun,  
We've heard about the farmer an' his plow,  
We've heard about the sailor an' his fun,  
We've heard about the cowboy an' his gun,  
Now, as long as singin' heroes is the style,  
An' if no one takes exception to my rhyme,  
I'll have a bit to say in a humble sort of way  
On a hero who's been workin' overtime.

The song he sings is "Clang, clang, clang!"  
The tune he plays is "Bang, bang, bang!"  
His motto is, "We're killed, but we seldom ever die."  
An' his motto often gits him in a gang.

Did you ever see him settin' on a beam,  
With nothin' to grab hold of but the air?  
So far above your head it made him seem,  
Like a crazy kid that wouldn't take a dare?

Did you ever pause to think about the risk,  
Growin' death is always glarin' in his face?  
Just contemplate a bit, an' I'll bet you  
You'll admit  
A battle-axe's a darn sight safer place.

He doesn't wear no party stripes nor bars,  
We haven't struck a medal for him yet,  
His only decoration is his scars;  
He's a hero that the public never met.

When his motto comes an' catches him,  
An' rubs his number off the pay day list,  
There's a husky, sun-browned mob standin'  
In by to take his job.

An' his wife an' kids, he's never missed,  
The daily papers have a lot to say  
On the nifty cops an' firemen round the city,  
Or how they risk their lives most every day.

An' very often lose 'em, more's the pity,  
But a little 'tistin' inline on a spree  
Is bad as any fire as ever raged,  
An' there's more black, willful murder in  
A careless swingin' glider

Than in any thud the coppers ever caught.  
So when you've had your song an' drink  
An' your share of the good times,  
Remember the hero who's got his due,  
When you're scatterin' the laurel wreath  
About.

If you chance to have a extra leaf or two,  
An' you're lookin' for a hero sure enough,  
A sower man in progress, foremost ranks,  
Crown the man who builds our vessels,  
Builds our bulwarks, towers an' trestles.

Grasp his hand, drink his health an' give him thanks.  
The song he sings is "Clang, clang, clang!"  
The tune he plays is "Bang, bang, bang!"  
His motto is, "We're killed, but we seldom ever die."

An' his motto often gits him in a gang.  
—Life.

## Chinese to Fight Exclusion.

The Chinese are preparing to make a vigorous fight against the re-enactment of the Geary exclusion law. A proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Six Companies requiring every "Chink" in the United States to contribute at once the sum of \$1, the fund thus raised to be used in the effort to defeat exclusion. In order to compel the payment of the assessment the proclamation states that if payment is not made within one month the amount exacted will be doubled, and delinquents who fail to pay within two months will have their assessment doubled once more. Last some still seek to evade the enforced contribution the proclamation adds that Chinese desiring to return to China will be compelled to exhibit a receipt showing that they have made payment, and in default of such receipt they will be fined \$10. This proclamation is to be distributed all over the country.—Social Democratic Herald.

## He's Had Enough.

W. J. Chalmers is the ruling spirit of the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago, which has been fighting the machinists' union's demand for a nine hour day and increase in wages. The strike has been on for months, and it has been understood that the company was making the fight of the National Metal Trades association. In conceding the union's demand for nine hours Mr. Chalmers said:

"I have been deserted by the other employers who forced me into this fight. I here and now make this solemn declaration that under no circumstances will I in the future enter into any deal with any manufacturers to fight labor. I am going out for my own interests hereafter."

## Same Old Fight.

It is believed here that the Amalgamated carpenters will ignore the ruling of the American Federation of Labor in regard to trade autonomy. The Brotherhood carpenters, having the largest membership in Pittsburgh, is entitled to absorb the smaller organization, and the American Federation of Labor says that the minor body shall assert. Since the convention at Scranton it has been learned that no action was taken on the protest of the Amalgamated carpenters here for representation. A member of the Central council said that the protest had been shelved and the Amalgamated men would "have to wait a year."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Seventy Years a Union Man.

Thomas Atkinson of England has attained his seventieth year as a trades unionist and is the first on the list of membership of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He served his apprenticeship under George Stephenson and helped in the making of the famous Rocket locomotive. He is now ninety years old and has been for twenty-seven years drawing 10 shillings a week from his society.

## Assessment For Shorter Workday.

An assessment of a dollar a member has been levied by the Spinners' Association of America to secure the passage of fifty-eight hour laws in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut so as to place those states on a level with Massachusetts in the matter of a weekly stint of work.

## JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Reward of Patience.

Old John Dees,  
He used to kick  
An' never work  
A single lick.

An' then Smith  
Worked him, in an' day  
An' never had  
A word to say.

When workin', Pull  
Some of a load,  
An' so they had  
To make him boss.

An' then he  
Works with a will  
A-tryin' hard  
To please ole Bill.

—Washington Star.

## Justifiable Perhaps.

Excited citizen—I want a man arrested right away! I've been assaulted, and I wasn't doing a thing but walking along the street in quiet, orderly and inoffensive manner and whistling.

Justice—Um—er—what time were you whistling?—New York Weekly.

## It Worried Him.

"My wife," said the thoughtful man, "always kisses me very affectionately when I am going away for a trip."

"That ought to please you."

"Well, I don't know about that. I notice she never kisses me so affectionately when I come back."—Chicago Post.

## Change.

When Tittle used to cross my path  
About or under on a wheel,  
His passing by was an affront,  
A breath of vulgar words would reveal.

But in his love she tonight,  
So fast that it could not be seen,  
Rushed by me, and, though I felt my sight,  
I knew she passed—by gasoline.

—Life.

## At the Jungle Party.

Miss Jumbo—I wonder what is the matter with Miss Camell?

Miss Hippo—Is there anything?

Miss Jumbo—Yes; she has her back up about something.—Chicago News.

## A Warning Note.

Johnny—Law, what does it mean when it says "sound the tocsin?"

Mr. Wise—Oh, I reckon it's one of these fights about antitoxin.—Columbian American.

## Variety.

The weather man tries hard to please;  
No zeal could ever be greater,  
At every hour it starts to freeze  
And thaws five minutes later.

—Washington Star.

## The Whole Business.

"Will you give me your name, please?"

"Yes, if you'll take me hand and heart along with it."—New York Journal.

## A Testimonial.

"Dear Sirs: It is with pleasure that I refer my initials to you. Your typewriter is a 'G' brand."

—Philadelphia Press.

## He Rows to That.

"He seems to be ignored socially."

"Ignored? Why, say, he hasn't even a bowing acquaintance, except with the inevitable!"—Chicago Post.

## Winter Pest.

He is with us once again;  
We'll abuse him as of yore;  
We could not kill him with a cat,  
The man who never sleeps the door.

—New York World.

## Selling, Not Rending.

"What's the extra about, hey?"

Kid (in great haste)—How do I know? I don't have time to read the paper.

## Stimulus.

This world is full of trouble  
Which every path reveals,  
And the more you talk about it  
The more troublesome it gets.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Making It Tender.

"What's all that noise out there about, waiter?"

"Didn't you order your steak tender, sir?"

## The Contents of the Pie.

There were chopped meat and onion, too,  
And raisins without number,  
And goulash wild who came to view  
When I essayed to slumber.

—Washington Star.

## She Forgot.

Clarence—When will Miss Blinks be back?

Servant—She didn't say. She just said she was out; that's all.

## Where, Oh, Where?

We've boys and girls and girls  
And manly girls galore,  
But where, oh, where's the girly girl  
We used to know of yore?

—Philadelphia Press.

## The Best of the Quotation.

Willie—Bapa, what is the rest of the quotation, "Man proposes and"—

Mr. Henpeck (sadly)—Woman seldom refuses.—Life.

## About Due.

Full soon the Christmas post will,  
With wondrous knoting grin,  
Pick up his trenchant pen and drag  
The Yule log poem in.

—Baltimore American.

## "The Pace That Kills."

"He's going the pace that kills."

"Indeed? Has a racing automobile, I suppose?"—Chicago Post.

## Adroit.

It is with some adroitness that Algy plays at golf.

His man assumes the attitude, while he himself drives off.

—Detroit Free Press.

## A Genius.

A genius is a man who can make other men believe he knows more than they do.—Atchison Globe.

## Usually So.

All things may come  
To those who wait,  
But when they do

## SELECTIONS

### EARLY AMERICAN COSTUMES

Interesting Collection of Garments in the Boston Museum.

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has what is probably a unique collection of early American costumes. There are about 300 specimens, ranging from underwear and baby clothes of homespun linen to complete suits of velvet or broadcloth.

The most striking of these complete suits is one worn by James Bowdoin as minister to Spain early in the last century. Bowdoin was the founder of Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Me., and an early Revolutionary patriot who became afterward, with John Hancock and Samuel Adams, one of the first three governors of Massachusetts. The coat and knee breeches worn at the Spanish court are of plum colored broadcloth. The former is exquisitely ornamented with a design of silver thread, the same decoration on a smaller scale being applied to the cream colored satin waistcoat that was worn with it.

Another of the old fashioned waistcoats was taken from a prize ship early in the Revolution and is thought to have been intended for Sir Henry Franklin, whose love for Ames Surridge Oliver Wendell Holmes commemorated in a poem. And there are also gowns worn by Mrs. Lovell, whose husband was a member of the Continental congress, as well as yet others that recall memories of Salem in the days when the East India merchantmen made that city the most important port of export and import on the American coast.

The other objects in the collection are more miscellaneous. There are a number of baby caps, for example, antedating the Revolution, ladies' primrose slippers with tiny heels that would hardly have covered a silver sapience, a variety of fine linen undergarments, ladies' hoods, stockings for both men and women, ruffled shirt fronts such as modern dandies has more than once attempted to bring back into use and weather shoes of rough carpeting made to protect the feet of the owner when driving in winter weather. The specimens include also many examples of colonial ornament, among them buckles, earrings, bonnet pins and even a single silver thimble. In short, although the collection is considered as only the beginning of a much larger one, there are examples of nearly all the things that one can readily imagine as necessary to the wardrobe of a lady or gentleman a hundred years or more ago.

Many of the old garments have served as models for one of the most famous American illustrators of colonial subjects and are thus, in a way, actually familiar to hundreds of men and women who read books, but who have never heard of the collection itself.

### Flour and Bran.

Prices for flour are regulated to a considerable degree by the value of the byproducts of the mills. This season mill feeds have been unusually high, and consequently flour has been cheaper than usual in relation to the cost of wheat. Lately mill feed slump. It had advanced too far for the feeder's pocketbook, and flour immediately advanced. It has not been many years since bran was burned to make steam to grind flour, and now we see it regulating the price of flour.

In the same way other byproducts of mills have come to the front as feedstuffs. The byproducts of the cottonseed oil mill, the linseed oil mill, the starch factory, the vinegar factory, the brewery, the distillery and even of the parking house are no longer waste, but feed, which figures in the price of the finished product of the factory. Anything that will make flesh or milk is worth good money nowadays.—National Stockman.

### Ghosts in India.

The dread of ghosts, so well known to all uncivilized and semicivilized countries, is common in the aborigines of India to an unusual degree. The same may be said of their Aryan conquerors and the lower classes of Mohammedans. All Indian ghosts are supposed to be mischievous and some of them bitterly malicious. The only means employed to appease the rancor of these unkind spirits is to build shrines for them and to make them offerings, such as a fowl, a pig and on grand occasions a buffalo. Any severe illness, and more especially any epidemic disease, such as smallpox or cholera, is attributed to the malignancy of certain of these spirits, which must be propitiated accordingly.

### Story of a Stick.

The reformers who hold up the German army as a pattern to be admired will perhaps allow that even its excellent discipline has some drawbacks. The military code is one which forbids anybody to present himself before a recruiting officer with a cane in his hand. Some days ago a reservist so far forgot himself as to enter the office of a recruiting sergeant major accompanied by his walking stick. For this heinous offense the unfortunate reservist was promptly court martialled and sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment for insubordination.—London Today.

### Lawyers' High Fees.

Two Austrian lawyers, Dr. Bloch and Dr. Lauterbach, who acted as legal advisers to the executors of the will of the late Baron Hirsch, have received a fee of \$32,500 each. This remuneration was fixed by the high court of justice.

## WITHOUT A LEADER.

DEPLORABLE PLIGHT OF A ONCE GREAT POLITICAL PARTY.

The Democracy Shorn of Its Jeffersons, Calhouns and Tildens—On Its Last Legs—Demagogues Like Bryan and Tillman Gave the Deathblow.

The future of the Democratic party does not seem to brighten as time goes by. We are accustomed somewhat to think that in this modern age of organization the personality of the individual man does not amount to a great deal, but the Democratic party of today affords a striking contradiction of this theory. It is, of course, not conceivable that such an overwhelming majority of the American people as are today giving their support to the Republican party in national affairs are in entire harmony with all its principles and all the policies it is crystallizing into law. It is not in the American nature that so many of them should agree absolutely. A very large element of the Republican strength must be accounted for on the ground of distrust of the Democratic party and dissatisfaction with its leadership.

The underlying principles on which the party was founded—namely, the demand for the largest freedom of individual effort and the largest measure of local self government, principles aptly expressed in the once popular maxim that "that government is best which governs least," proved at one time very attractive to large numbers of thinking men and would doubtless do so again if party effort could be concentrated on their realization. But it has been so long since the Democratic party endeavored to stick to its principles at all that the present generation has forgot that it ever had any. Its only cohesive forces seem to be the fear of "negro domination" in the south and the natural desire of these politicians of a job to hold office in the north, supplemented and sustained by the element of discontent with the existing order of things.

Since the war of the rebellion the south has had little or nothing to do with shaping the policies of the Democratic party. The result of the war crushed the spirit of the old slave holding aristocracy. It enjoyed a few brief years of local power after reconstruction days were over, but so gave way to the "revolutionists" as represented by Tillman and his type of southern statescraft. Few men in the north have any conception of the three light that traced within the Democratic party of the south for ten years and finally resulted in victory for the men who had once been the "poor white trash" of the south. Its result was the utter disappearance to the Democratic control board of men of the Calhoun stripe, leaving the national leadership of the party to northern Democrats who had been born and trained to follow, not to lead. In these causes the student of political history will find the beginning of the end of the Democratic party. Northern Democrats have, from the very beginning, of their party leadership, sought victory not for the sake of principle, but for the sake of spoils; but through the supposed strength of class, sectional or "ism" movements. The very first effort was to seize on the supposed popular discontent with the administration's treatment of General McMillan. Next the party followed the "Liberal Republican" movement off into the swamps and endorsed the nomination of Horace Greely, made by a few discontented Republicans. Since then it has been searching for a leader. It came pretty near finding one in Tilden, but it discovered him too late in life, and just at the time he had become strong enough to accomplish something he died. Again the party was a riderless horse until Cleveland came up. Notwithstanding the un wisdom of his extreme policies, the party clung to him in want of something better until his first great fad was put into practical operation by the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and the industrial smash of 1894 followed. Never in the political history of the country was a political leader so quickly discredited and cast out as was Cleveland, while still in the presidential chair. Never before did a new leader vault so suddenly into the saddle as did Bryan, through the force of a single demagogic speech at Chicago. The party was again off hunting an "ism," and the man who could lead it straight to the Populist camp suddenly revealed himself. Feeble as is his intellect, foolish as are most of the things he does, Mr. Bryan held the Democratic party in the hollow of his hand for more than four years, and it was not until he met with a second overwhelming defeat at the polls that the party began to realize that he would not do.

Democrats are not by any means all ignorant. The party is such a heterogeneous and disorganized mass that the most successful leader for it would be a man who could be in harmony with the prejudices of the south, who could appeal to the discontented and persuade them that their troubles were due to government; who could inspire those of his party that think with confidence in his conservatism and those that dream with confidence in a radical return to Voltairean maxims of government—or rather of no government—and who could breathe into the politicians of his own party and the large financiers of no party confidence in Democratic success. If such a leader exists, he is still among the undiscovered. It seems not at all unlikely that the party will join the ghostly procession made up of the Federalist, Whig, Greenback, Populist and innumerable minor political organizations that have served their time and vanished from the political chart.

## WAS AN INGRATE.

Why the Dispute Over Daniel Ream's Contract.

"One winter's day seven or eight years ago," said the drummer, "I found myself in a Vermont village, with the snow five feet deep and the thermometer standing at 22 degrees below. The stage could go no farther, and I turned into the village inn to wait for a break. I was there for six days and seven nights before there was any let up. Every night a few villagers dropped into the barroom to talk and smoke, and it was always the same talk and the same old pipes. When the weather finally softened and I was told that the stage would start out next day, I expressed my gratification rather enthusiastically, and an old fellow looked at me in surprise and asked:

"Haven't you been treated pretty well for the last week?"

"Yes; I can't complain."

"Haven't four or five of us dropped in here every night to chink you up?"

"Yes."

"Haven't we told about blurs and snakes and wildcats and everything else we could think of?"

"I'm sure you have."

"That's what we've done, stranger, he continued, 'and we was preparin' to do more. Bush Johnson, he don't believe that Dan'l was cast into the Hound's den, while Deacon Lamb-worth is willin' to swear to it. We was goin' to leave 'em up here forever night and let 'em dispute and call each other hars and thieves and liars for your education, and now you up and tell us that you are goin' and are glad to get away. It don't appear to this community that you are a man with any too much gratitude in your makeup!'"—Detroit Free Press.

### What Hit Him.

His face showed like a quilt of many patches, and he was on crutches, and his right arm was in a sling.

"He my son, said," explained Brother Dickey—"de one wid de education."

"Been playing football, has he?"

"No, sah, not lately."

"Railroad work, then?"

"No, sah; dat ain't what hit him."

"Been trying to lynch him?"

"No, sah; he 'scaped dat too."

"Well, what on earth did he run against?"

"De race problem, sah. He was comin' out his college papers dat he hit into de race problem, but I reckon he must 'a' seen 'im comin', fer dar he is!" At Santa Constitution.

### His Opinion.

"Oh he eighty-five, sah?"

"Dear me! You don't look it. Any how old is your wife?"

"Oh, she be eighty-five too. B she've looked it for the last forty year!"

### One of the Church Lotteries.

"Do you think a church lottery is quite the proper thing?"

"In some instances."

"Well, I don't. I think they're all wrong in all instances."

"Why, you wouldn't make it imperative that marriages should be celebrated elsewhere, would you?"—Chicago Post.

### There Are Others.

"Prince Henry is going to feed his American callers from gold plates."

"That's nothing. Papi eats off a gold plate at every meal."

"Your father?"

"Yes, it's attached to his teeth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### One of Many.

Mr. Gillis—Surely, Miss Gray, you haven't forgotten me already? Why, I proposed to you at the seashore last summer.

Miss Gray (much puzzled)—Can't you recall some other incident?—Judge.

### Sentimental.



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**THE HERALD.**

**MINIATURE ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 2.**

NEW MOON, Feb. 8th, 10h. 20m., morning, E. Full Moon, Feb. 22d, 10h. 30m., morning, W. Last Quarter, March 5th, 10h. 20m., morning, E.

**MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.**

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**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

Washington, Feb. 7.—Forecast for New England: Fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh westerly winds.

**SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1912.**

**CITY BRIEFS.**

The dock is very disagreeable. Twenty duty for the middle of Feb. 1912.

Have your shoes repaired by John Root, 35 Congress street.

The auction sale at the Globe Co. yesterday attracted quite a crowd.

The Y. M. C. A. association is to hold a members' social this evening at the rooms.

The contribution at St. John's church last Sunday will be for the children's home.

The new choir at Christ church is to perform St. John's "Compassion" on Good Friday night, March 28.

The Conservatory hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, Messrs. Brown and Smith will conduct an invitation concert.

The annual collection for the United Home for Children will be held at St. John's church on Sunday afternoon.

United Men's League of Home are to hold their annual convention on the 10th of March at their home on 151 Broadway.

The committee for the Easter music at the Methodist church have selected their Easter songs and will begin to practice this week.

A special car will leave Portland for New York post office at 10:00 a. m. Tuesday morning. The car will be operated by the Portland & New York Co.

An old building recently used as a garage for the fire engine at New Castle was destroyed by fire Friday evening. It was occupied by Andrew Young.

Three of the hallier boys at Fort Constitution were arrested on Friday evening for playing a disturbance. They were paroled for a time in jail.

Lost—Poodle dog, white nose, black collar, and answers to the name of "Doc." Finder will be rewarded by notifying M. O. Simpson of Haverhill.

Eight cars of the Haverhill, Plainfield and Newton road are now being used in the new car barn at Plainfield. This barn has a capacity of 5000 cars.

Henry Adams will lecture under the auspices of Knights of Columbus at Music hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 10th. Tickets 35 cents for both parts of the bill.

The relations of the Parochial school are very busy rehearsing the exercises for the St. Patrick's day concert which will be given in Music hall on the evening of March 12.

One Henry A. Marden of the Portsmouth, Kidney & York ferry line has just been granted a new first-class pilot's license for the term of five years. Capt. Marden is said to be one of the best examinations to his credit.

"A Graveyard Cough" is the cry of tortured lungs for mercy. Give them mercy in the form of Allen's Lung Tonic, which is used with good effect even in consumption's early stages. Never neglect a cough.

A terrific pole, sixty-eight feet in length was put up at the site of the new plant of the Rockingham Electric Light and Power company today, preparatory to the raising of a part of the steel framework.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, Seaside council, No. 1, E. A. M. of Ryer, conducts a dance in the town hall at that place. Roy & Philbrick's orchestra furnish the music. William L. Marden and Ernest G. Foss are the committee of arrangements.

The new chain launch being built by Mr. Albert Prater of New Castle is nearly finished and will take the place of the Mary A. last summer, running between Kittery Point and New Castle with a carrying capacity of about seventy.

**THE WEEK'S WORK.**

New Building and Engineering Enterprises for Seven Days.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The estimated cost of new building and engineering enterprises projected throughout New England during the past week, as compiled by the P. W. Dodge company, approximates \$6,356,000 against \$2,707,000 during the corresponding week last year, and contracts have been awarded this week on \$1,533,000 against \$1,388,000.

Throughout Boston and vicinity the amount of work projected during the week approximates \$2,301,000 and contracts have been awarded on \$454,000 compared with \$455,000 last week.

About 25 per cent. of the work projected in New England during the week is for residences, apartments, hotels, etc., and 16 per cent. is for mills and factories.

The amount of work projected in New England during the month of January was \$17,421,000 compared with \$14,000,000 during the previous month and \$14,619,000 during the corresponding month last year. The amount of work started in New England during the month of January was \$5,710,000 compared with \$7,425,000 during the previous month.

For Boston and vicinity the amount of work projected during the month was \$3,226,000 and the work started \$2,625,000.

**GLOUCESTER HATCHERY.**

Planted Much Lobster Fry During the Past Season.

In the annual report of the United States fish commission appears the report of Superintendent Charles G. Gorton of the T. H. Pond Island Gloucester hatchery. It says: "During the season 1909 egg lobsters were collected from which 31,237,000 eggs were obtained.

"Of the 31,237,000 fry hatched, 15,000,000 were planted in Maine waters, Massachusetts from Lunenburg to Gloucester. Of the fry sent to the Maine coast, 1,000,000 were taken on the schooner Tramp and 10,000,000 were shipped by rail to Portland, where they were transferred to the schooner and planted at points along the coast, selected after consultation with Hon. A. R. Nickerson, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries at that state.

"The adult lobsters were an usual catch in the localities from which they were secured. The continued decrease in the collection of egg lobsters during the past two years makes it evident that if the work is put on a permanent basis arrangements must be made for impounding egg lobsters during the fall and hold them until after the eggs are laid.

**INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.**

The officers of Sigma Kappa lodge, A. O. U. W., were installed by Deputy Grand Master H. W. Oxford of Manchester, Friday evening, assisted by H. W. Brown of the same city. After the business meeting the members retired to the banquet hall where a fine lunch was served by Caterer Wilbur H. Shaw. The officers installed were as follows:

Past Master Workman, Scott Sumner; Master Workman, Edward E. Ryan; Foreman, John H. Ford; Overseer, Andrew P. Wendell; Recorder, Charles E. Dodge; Receiver, Frank Pike; Chancellor, Frank Seavey; Inside Watch, Albert Sayward; Outside Watch, Nathan Shannon; Guide, Edward C. Frye.

**ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**

By request of those present at the 2:45 p. m. service at the Advent Christian church last Sunday, the pastor will repeat the discourse upon the 29th chapter of Revelation given upon that date. Service at the usual hour. Social service at 10:30 a. m.; children's meeting at 6 p. m.; evening chapel service at 7:15. A special feature of this service will be singing by a mixed quartette. All are cordially invited to these services.

**POLICE COURT.**

A short session of police court was held before Judge Emery at ten o'clock this morning when three soldiers from the fort were arraigned for drunkenness. The soldiers, Robert Locke, William Stark and Daniel Lohrke were found guilty. Stark and Lohrke were fined \$2 and costs of \$5.90 and Locke was fined \$2 and costs of \$6.13.

**HARBOR FRONT NEWS.**

Arrived, Feb. 8.—Tug M. Mitchell Davis, Newburghport; tug International, with cargo Marion, Philadelphia, Portland, coal; barge Alaska, Philadelphia, coal; barge Bekley, Perth Amboy, coal.

**PERSONALS.**

Lawyer Marvin passed Saturday in Boston.

William Mallen returned from Newfields Saturday.

Miss Eva Tracey, clerk in G. B. French's, is passing a few days in Portland.

Mrs. M. F. Wentworth returned Friday from a three days' visit with friends in Boston.

Mr. Samuel Kingsbury of State street has returned home after an extended trip to Atlantic City, N. J.

J. M. Smith, who for the past few days has been visiting in North Conway, returned this Saturday morning.

Miss Lillian Cameron of Waltham, Mass., is passing a few days in the city the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cameron of Austin street.

Charles Shedd of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is passing a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shedd of Sagamore road.

Stacy Mornn is confined to his home on Deer street by injuries which he received by falling from the horse wagon at Monday evening's fire.

Mrs. Earle Dearborn of Kittery is acting as bookkeeper in the Portsmouth steam laundry in place of Miss Myra Patch, who is enjoying a short vacation.

Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector of St. John's church, has recently been presented by friends in New York with an accidental hood, pertaining to his degree of Master of Arts at Trinity college, Hartford.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ida Marguerite, elder daughter of Dr. J. J. and Mrs. Frances E. Berry of State street, to Captain William Hawley Parker, United States marine corps, of Washington, D. C.

Wanted, information of Mrs. James Cornelia wife of No. 1 Madison street, Portsmouth, N. H., by relatives in Berlin, Germany. Any one knowing her present address will kindly send same to Henry Howe, 123-6th avenue, New York City which will be to her advantage.

Frank Chittell, in the employ of Woods Brothers, who was very seriously injured about three weeks ago by being kicked in the chest by a horse, and has been under treatment at the Cottage hospital ever since, has recovered from the injury and left that institution on Friday.

The many friends of Professor Samuel Lamprey in Rockingham may be pleased to know that he is hale and hearty at the extreme age of eighty-two years, and that on Saturday the 1st inst. he went to Portsmouth to attend to his banking business and returned on the eleven o'clock train, being gone from home only three hours. Mr. Lamprey lived in Portsmouth for twenty-five years, until the death of his wife, since which time for eighteen years he has resided with Horace Hobbs—Hampden correspondent Exeter News-Letter.

**THIRD ASSEMBLY.**

William J. Wood Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, gave their third assembly of the winter in Philadelphia hall on Friday evening and in spite of the many counter-attractions drew a fair sized crowd. Joy and Philbrick's orchestra furnished the music for dancing. The parties of this new organization are rapidly growing in popular favor.

**POLICE COURT.**

On Friday afternoon at three o'clock George Low was arraigned before Judge Emery on the charge of breaking glass at the Chinese laundry on State street. Low pleaded guilty and on his promise to replace the glass and make no more trouble for the Chinaman was given a suspended sentence of \$5 and costs of \$6.30.

**LADIES' NIGHT.**

The local order of the Knights of Columbus held their first ladies' night on Friday evening and the fair sex were treated to their first view of the handsome new quarters in Rivermouth hall on Bow street. The evening was pleasantly passed in music, cards and dancing. Dainty refreshments were served.

**TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS.**

The Postal Telegraph company will soon have new quarters, in addition to the present office on Market square. Both offices will be under the management of Mr. George E. Morrell, who has successfully conducted the business of the company for the past year.

**EGGS WILL BE CHEAPER SOON.**

Dealers Anticipate Lower Prices—Heavy and Small Meats Low.

Eggs are to be cheaper within a couple of days. It is thought, but how much is not known. They have been very high for a long time, as well as scarce, but within the last few days the receipts have been much larger. Wholesale they dropped one cent since Thursday, but at retail the same prices as last week still hold good.

There seems to be quite a steady trade in heavy and small meats, and prices are rather low for this season of the year.

Turkeys, good ones, too, can be bought from 17 to 25 cents a pound, the latter price bringing a Vermont bird. These from the west which are in good condition sell for 20 cents a pound. For good chickens 18, 20, 23 and 25 cents a pound is being asked, the natives bringing 25. Fowl sold for 17 cents a pound, geese and ducks each for 17 and 20 cents a pound, with capons at 22 and 25 cents. Crows bring \$2.75 a pair, escape 1/2 a dozen and quail \$2.50 and \$3 a dozen.

High seems to be plentiful with prices a little high, but not higher than last week. Among some of the fish for which there has been more or less call are halibut at 30 and 25 cents a pound, rounders 10 cents a pound, striped bass 25 and 30 cents and smelts for 20 and 25 cents.

The usual large and varied assortment of fruits and vegetables can be found in the market at reasonable prices.

**CARD OF THANKS.**

Wentworth lodge, Knights of Pythias, takes this method of publicly extending its cordial thanks to the members of the 124th Artillery, Great Defence and all others for their generous assistance in the entertainment lately given by said lodge.

**WENTWORTH LODGE, K. P.**  
By vote.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**

J. J. Davis would like to meet all who desire to learn the unfamiliar hymns in the new hymn book at 6:15 o'clock in the vestry tomorrow evening. The union meeting of the church and Epworth League at 7 o'clock will be led by Mrs. Diamond and the pastor. Subject: "The Pathway of Peace." John 14, 25-31. Isa. 26:3. The singing will be led by a chorus choir.

**Eruptions**

Dry, moist, scaly, itchy, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. A. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

**Rummage Sale.**

**THE UNIVERSALIST PARISH**

INVITE THE PUBLIC TO A RUMMAGE SALE AT

No. 7 Daniel Street, TO OPEN

Tuesday, Feb. 11th Inst., At 9 O'clock in Forenoon, and Continue Two Days.

ES—A grand opportunity to obtain useful articles at a moderate price.

**Aunt Jerusha's Quilting Party AND SALE**

Under the Auspices of the King's Daughters connected with the Middle St. Baptist Church.

Philbrick Hall, Feb. 22d, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission—Adults 15c, Children 10c

**A MAGAZINE SWINDLER.**

The Woman's Home Companion, published at Springfield, Ohio, warns the New England public against an impostor who has been taking subscriptions for that magazine in combination with the Twentieth Century Peerless Atlas and Pictorial Gazetteer of All Lands, at the bogus price of one dollar. This swindler, who seems to be working the business and professional classes chiefly, is described as from forty-eight to fifty-five years old; medium height or slightly above that, fair complexion, heavy iron-gray mustache, neatly dressed, a fluent talker and evidently an experienced solicitor. His numerous aliases, as signed to a form of bogus receipts printed in clumsy imitation of the genuine, include J. P. Bradley, W. H. Stanley, E. C. Hood, E. C. Davis, E. C. or J. D. Hammond, E. C. Denman, E. C. Denton, and C. E. or D. E. Gifford. The Woman's Home Companion states that self-protection against this fraud is extremely easy. It is to insist on delivery of the Atlas before paying money to a stranger. Of course, this is the common sense of any such transaction, and no genuine agent but will meet the condition gladly.

**WANT HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.**

Petition Presented to the Senate by Senator Hear.

Senator Hear has presented in the senate a petition signed by a number of citizens of this country, praying for the suspension of hostilities in the Philippine islands and asking that an opportunity be given for a discussion of the situation between the government and the Filipino leaders. The following were among the names attached to the petition: Carl Schurz, George F. Edwards, Judson Harmon, J. Sterling Morton, George S. Bourne, Charles Francis Adams, W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, W. Bourke Cockran, Robert Treat Paine, T. K. Boyesen, Bishop Huntington, Bishop Vincent, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Phelps Stokes, John Burroughs and William Lloyd Garrison. Included in the list are the names of thirty-six professors in the Chicago university and also a number of other educators.

**THE STATE HIGHWAY.**

Hearing Held Recently On North Shore Boulevard.

A hearing on the completion of the state highway on North Shore boulevard was held at the state house recently.

The North Shore boulevard is a projected highway from Boston to Newburyport, passing through Lynn, Salem, Beverly and over the old turnpike to Newburyport. New Hampshire has taken some of continuing it to Portsmouth. If this state would build it to the line.

Parts of this state highway are already constructed in Revere, Beverly, Hamilton and other places; and the present plan is to complete the section between the Revere portion and Lynn and to bridge the Saugus river, a job said to be estimated at \$200,000.—Newburyport News.

**LECTURE ON CHINA.**

On Friday evening a very pleasing and instructive lecture was given at St. John's chapel on State street by Paymaster G. M. Lukesh, U. S. N., assistant general storekeeper at the navy yard. There was a good number present and everyone was much pleased with the lecture which was delivered in an admirable manner.

Paymaster Lukesh has been stationed at China and was there while the late trouble existed and was one of the first to enter the "Forbidden City." He also spoke of the principal ports of China, the ship building, the laborers, mechanics, etc. One very interesting feature of the lecture was the description of his visit to the viceroy, his reception, and of the banquet which consisted of twenty courses. His descriptions of the people, their work and their remuneration was also very interesting. The paymaster is an excellent speaker and it is hoped that he may be heard again soon.

**REGULAR MEETING.**

On Friday evening the Fannie A. Gardiner Rebekah lodge held its regular meeting at Odd Fellows hall and initiated several candidates. Mrs. Annie Edmond of Concord, president of the Rebekahs, made an official visit to the lodge. During the evening Mrs. Harry J. Freeman presented to Past Noble Grand Mrs. Emma R. Wendell and Mrs. Laura P. Gurney each a beautiful past grand's jeweled regalia as gifts from the lodge. Both were greatly surprised and responded, thanking the lodge for their beautiful and thoughtful gifts. After the regular work a fine banquet was served in the hall above.

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Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

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**Old Furniture Made New.**

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Costumes and Coverings.

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We just received a new lot of  
Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages. Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop-around and look at them even if you do not want to buy

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